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THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE

Organization · Education · Co-operation

Winnipeg, Man.

December 29, 1920

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Remittances for subscriptions should be made direct to The Guide by postal note, post office, bank, or express money order. There is always a risk in sending currency in an envelope.

THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE

"Equal Rights to All and Special Privileges to None"
A Weekly Journal for Progressive Farmers

The Guide is absolutely owned and controlled by the organized farmers—entirely independent and not one dollar of political, capitalistic, or special interest money is invested in it.

GEORGE F. CHIPMAN,
Editor and Manager.



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Co-operation in Agriculture

Misuse of Word Co-operation—What Co-operation

Really Is—By G. Harold Powell

HERE is much confusion in the use of the term "co-operation" as applied to agricultural affairs. This term, because of its popularity in the public mind, is commonly applied to any group of farmers who are associated for business purposes. It is used to describe voluntary, unincorporated associations; or incorporated capital stock associations, for profit; or stock corporations with reasonable limitation on stock ownership, and also on the voting power accorded to members, and on the distribution of earnings; and again to organizations instituted for purposes of mutual help, without capital stock and not conducted



G. Harold Powell

for profit. In California, for example, many such organizations, whether they are formed and controlled by the farmers themselves or by others, are called "co-operative," and the term, because of the popular misconception referred to, is capitalized for business purposes.

One of the reasons for this confusion lies in the fact that the various states have not enacted uniform laws that provide for the formation of co-operative associations of farmers. The producers have, therefore, often found it necessary to organize under the general stock corporation laws. Only about 35 states have legislation which permits the formation of associations without capital stock.

The state laws vary widely in scope. Some of these special stock corporation laws are very general—leaving the details of management, stock ownership, voting and other matters to be worked out by the organizations—while in other states the laws outline, in precise detail, the method of forming an asso-

ciation and of conducting its business.

There is a growing recognition of the economic need of organization by producers. The farmer, especially the small land owner, can no longer deal with the business problems as an individual, because he now has to cope with organized industries in the production, distribution and sale of his crops.

If he is to meet these problems successfully in the future, he must join with his neighbors in forming an organization through which they can solve their common problems co-operatively, and he must have laws provided that will enable him to do this. Now, unfortunately, the legislation enacted by the federal and state governments is not always broad enough to meet the social and economic needs of the producer.

Congress fosters agricultural co-operation by making appropriations to the department of agriculture to educate

the farmer to the co-operative idea, and many of the states appropriate funds with a similar end in view. For some time, the federal government has recognized that special legislation is needed to enable producers to organize without being subjected to the restrictions that are alleged to govern capital stock corporations, which are organized for profit and are doing an interstate or foreign business.

In the Clayton Act, which applies to interstate and foreign commerce, provision was made that nothing in the anti-trust laws shall be construed to forbid the existence and operation of agricultural or horticultural organizations, instituted for the purpose of mutual help and not having capital stock or conducted for profit. Congress has recently considered further the necessity of organization by farmers, on a broader scope than the Clayton Act provides for, and, to balance this, has proposed to give some assurance to the public of protection against the possible evils of unrestricted organization by producers. In that case, the courts and the department of justice would have the power to enforce the suggestions and regulations of the governmental agency having supervision over these organizations.

Three Rivers. He, himself, read the official case of the Quebec manufacturers, and it, as well as the other memorials of his friends, ran in strains now completely familiar to the commission. They emphasized the growth and prosperity of Quebec's industrial establishments, their value to the province, their disadvantages and handicaps by reason of narrow markets and high costs of production and their dependence for survival upon the continuance of their existing protection. As usual they displayed great solicitude for the interests of the farmers, and claimed to be the latter's generous benefactors in providing them with a home market and chances for the employment of their children. It was noticeable that gentlemen who spoke for the tanners and a jam factory were strong on the increasing perils of British competition in their lines, and hinted that an increase in their protection to avert this evil would be very acceptable. When the morning session had concluded, the manufacturers had presented a mass of evidence and were very well satisfied with their performances. They may have expected some presentation of an agrarian case, but they were certainly taken by surprise by the fierce counter-attack which the farmers of Quebec proceeded to deliver in the afternoon.

Farmer Delegation Introduced

The farmer delegation was introduced immediately after luncheon by Mr. Elisee Theriault, who is one of the city solicitors of Quebec and also represents L'Islet in the provincial legislature. He is a farmer's son, and has both knowledge of and strong sympathies with the agricultural point of view which he ably expressed to the commission. The farmers had selected as their spokesman the Hon. N. Garneau, who was minister of agriculture in a former cabinet, and is now a member of the legislative council. He is president of the local Stockbreeders' Association, but he has strong capitalist connections, being a director both of the Provincial Bank and also of the Chicoutimi Pulp and Paper Co. An elderly man of most distinguished appearance, he is one of the best types of the enlightened French-Canadian, and might pass any day as a seigneur of the ancient regime come to life again. The memorial which he read with great impression lacked nothing in frankness and definiteness.

Tariff Commission at Quebec

The Theory that Quebec Would Yield Few Complaints About the Tariff

Will Have to be Revised—By J. A. Stevenson

HERE has been one pleasant theory prevalent in manufacturing circles and carefully fostered by divers protectionist journals and orators that all genuine criticism of the tariff was confined to a body of unenlightened and unpatriotic westerners, who either had brought from Britain foolish free trade prejudices, or, being of American birth, were inherently disloyal to all great Canadian institutions like the theory. Another theory also very popular and studiously disseminated was that while Quebec might not be in love with the Hon. Arthur Meighen and his ways, it possessed a deep affection for the existing protectionist system, and if it might return a great preponderance of Liberal members, they would all be sound protectionists in deference to the wishes of

their electors. It was confidently prophesied that the shores of the St. Lawrence would yield very few complaints to the commission about the tariff and its burdens. But the Quebec sitting of the commission has falsified this prophecy and will necessitate a complete revision of the above-mentioned theories. The morning was given over to the manufacturers, who put forward about half a score of spokesmen. They were shepherded and marshalled by J. H. Fortier, a young French-Canadian millionaire who has accumulated a fortune in a few years out of various trading and industrial enterprises. He has assumed the leadership of the protectionist forces in the province, and to assist his schemes has secured the control of three papers, L'Evenement, of Quebec; La Tribune, of Sherbrooke, and another in

Organize Your Own Buying Power

And Help Yourself—Your Organization and Your OWN Paper

THE farmers of Western Canada have it in their own hands to build up a great journal of their own, and to receive from it service better than can be secured from any other paper. The method is a simple one, and there will be no cost.

The greater part of the revenue in every farm journal comes from advertising. It is the revenue which The Guide receives from advertising which enables it to give service to its readers. The Guide is owned by the organized farmers, and published solely for service. It is not published to make profits for any group of shareholders. But because The Guide supports the policy of the organized farmers through thick and thin it loses a great deal of advertising that is published in other papers that do not support the policy of the organized farmers.

Readers of The Guide can support The Guide and build up its advertising revenue by doing their buying as far as possible from those firms that advertise in The Guide. If each individual reader of The Guide who believes in the policy of the organized farmers, will adopt the policy of buying from Guide advertisers whenever possible, it will defeat the plan to cripple or destroy The Guide. Please put an X before the lines on the accompanying list of goods that you think you may be buying in the next few months. Send it to The Guide, and we will send you a complete list of firms advertising in The Guide who are handling those goods. This is the best method by which we can work together to help The Guide. Please mail us this marked list the first time you have a chance.

THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE, WINNIPEG, MAN.

The Grain Growers' Guide, Winnipeg, Manitoba.

I am also a "backer" of the farmers' own paper. I expect to be in the market for the goods marked X below in the next few months. Please send me the list of Guide advertisers in each line, so that I may be able to assist The Guide as far as possible in making my purchases. Please also send me free the latest information you have on the plot to cripple The Guide.

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Milking Machine
Gas Engine
Fanning Mill
Piano
Talking Machine
Furnace
Stove
Washing Machine
Carpet
Floor Covering
Cement

Bonds
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Gopher Poison
Harness
Furniture
Wire Fencing
Lubricating Oil
Watch
Seeds
Seed Drill
Flour

Any other articles:

Name..... P.O..... PROV.....

Without any preliminaries it declared that "the intensified difficulty of the farmer's position, resulting from the high price of machinery and of the different materials and merchandise necessary to agricultural operations and to the requirements of the family, justify the demand for a general lowering of the tariff on all the articles required for the cultivation of the soil and the support of the family." After charging that many industries had, by the evidence of their huge dividends and schemes of re-organization, devised to absorb accumulated reserves, garnered inordinate profits, and citing for special criticism the textile corporations, it went on to say that "the unreasonable protection given to certain industries and the large profits that they make permit them to pay exaggerated wages, which tempt young farmers to rush to the manufacturing centres, depopulating the country districts, diminishing agricultural population and creating an economic upheaval, the effect of which had already made itself felt all over the

country. The area of cultivated land in Quebec had declined by 40,000 acres in the past year, and during the same period there had been an alarming fall in the number of livestock in the Dominion. Despite a first-class season for pasturage, the volume of dairy produce had markedly decreased. It strongly insisted that these dangerous tendencies would be aggravated unless some of the numerous handicaps now afflicting agriculture were removed. Their remedies were blunt and drastic and the categorical nature of their demands precludes any charge of vagueness. Firstly, they demanded a very wide extension of the free list to cover the following articles: Plows, windmills, threshing machines, locomobiles, potato diggers, hay loaders, ensilage cutters, grain cleaners, tedders, rollers, axes, reaping hooks, scythes, hay and straw cutters, rakes, pickaxes and other garden tools, forks, shovels, bricks for construction purposes, grain grinders, agricultural locomotives, tractors, gasoline and coal oil. It next urged that the present

duties, ranging from 27½ to 35 per cent., should be reduced to an average level of 10 per cent. for the following articles: Excavators, shovels, spades, stoves, pulleys, belting, raw and granulated sugar drainage pipe, cement, lime, cotton sacks, grinders for sharpening tools, nails, bolts, rivets, tacks and other ironware used on the farm; hay presses, automobiles, lorries, gasoline, motors, oil, linseed oil, Paris green, insect poison (dry or liquid), putty and varnish. Its summary of a fiscal program was that "a diminution of the tariff to an average of 12 per cent. will not prevent Canadian industries living and prospering. The profits will not be so high, but they will be better apportioned to the returns of agricultural industry, and this is an essential condition of the economical equilibrium so necessary to the general prosperity of the country."

The Quebec farmers found in the contents of Thomas Findley's Winnipeg statement complete justification for their view that many of our industries

could make good profits without tariff protection, and held that "the monopoly which unreasonable protection entails further enables Canadian manufacturers to control arbitrarily the markets to limit and even to stop entirely production for the purpose of maintaining high prices, all to the detriment of the consumer in general and also of the workman himself, forced to remain idle during periods of industrial inactivity."

Sugar Refiners and the Fruit Crop

The lamentations of our sugar refiners will draw few tears from the farmers of Quebec, for the memorial charged the former with causing the loss "of hundreds of tons of fruit of the first quality in all the fruit districts of the Dominion, because it was impossible for the producers and manufacturers of preserved fruits and canned goods to secure sugar at a reasonable price in Canada." A severe indictment was also brought against the cold storage warehouses, "which," the memorial said, "far from aiding the conservation of food, have become actual destroyers of it. Most of these establishments have passed into the hands of speculators who use them for monopolizing the food supply, making illicit speculations and destroying at will thousands of victuals for the purpose of creating a shortage on the markets, so as to be able to sell what remained for its weight in gold." Strict inspection of these establishments was urged.

Such were the salient features of a very excellent and clear-cut presentation of the farmers' case, and if the commission had any doubts as to how far it represented the views of any large section of Quebec's population, they were exhorted to remember that Quebec had supported the reciprocity treaty of 1911 by a large popular majority, and to realize that the agricultural element, at least, was in unanimous support of this program. Proof that Mr. Garneau was not plowing any lonely furrow was soon forthcoming, and the commission had to spend the rest of the afternoon listening to a steady stream of critics of the tariff. They quite matched in numbers the troop of protectionist champions who had occupied the morning session. Gustave Boyer, Liberal M.P. for Vuadreuil, demanded abolition of the duties on all tinware used in the dairy and maple syrup industry. Auguste Trudel, who has done such excellent work in organizing the dairy business of Quebec on co-operative lines, made a most effective speech, asserting that farming conditions were bad and could only be cured by a removal of various burdens, and proclaimed himself an unrepentant free trader. Frank Byrne, who is both a farmer and a pulpwood merchant, made some racy criticisms of the protectionist case, and declared that agriculture must receive more consideration or it would seriously decline, with very bad consequences to the country. John Hay, M.L.A. for Argenteuil, spoke of the rural depopulation and the abandoned farms of his county, and claimed that the lure of the high wages which privileged urban industries could offer was the main factor. George Bouchard, an agricultural instructor in the province, asked for a reduction in the duties on cement and the raising of the exemption limit under which ditching machines, much used in Quebec, were allowed free entry. The limit was fixed at \$3,000, but the rise in prices had made the privilege valueless. Mr. Theriault then re-appeared when he heard Sir Drayton criticising the failure of the farmers to contribute heavily to the income tax returns, and gave an interesting account of the labors and experiences of his own family on a Quebec farm. He contrasted their long hours, climatic hardships and vicissitudes with the life of the average city inhabitant, and urged the finance minister to remember, when he complained of the farmers not taking into account their living costs in their income tax returns, that whereas the average city income was made by the efforts of one individual, the average farm income was created by the labors of two people, usually with a deal of help from their children.

Trees Stirring in Quebec

Two farmers, Messrs. Lavelle and Cloutier, speaking in French, gave a brief account of their difficulties, and

[Continued on Page 25]



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CIGARETTES

The Grain Growers' Guide

Winnipeg, Wednesday, December 29, 1920

Retrospect and Prospect

The year 1920 passes into history with a story that will make the future wonder at the lack of ability in statesmen who handled well the problems of war, to handle equally well the problems of peace. Europe is still a welter of confusion, and the passions of men are yet an apparently insuperable obstacle to the only policies that will bring order and industry out of that confusion. The League of Nations is functioning in a halting and tentative way. It is better to have it even with its imperfections than not have it at all, but it can never serve the purpose for which it was created, nor realize the hopes of the people, as long as three of the most populous nations are excluded from its councils. Nor, it may be added, will there be much progress toward reconstruction of Europe as long as the Supreme Council takes the place of the league in dealing with European affairs.

In every country the problem of unemployment has become pressing, and the statesmanship which faced successfully the tremendous problems of the war seems helpless and afraid in the presence of this problem of peace. A similar lack of foresight has been displayed in the process of what has been called "getting back to normalcy"; the rush to restore the old order of things has been allowed to proceed with an utter disregard for the distress it must inevitably create. Over it all can be plainly seen the efforts of interests to maintain those privileges which were more seriously menaced by the sense of justice and common welfare, roused by the common effort required by the war than they had ever been. The drift back to the order which we were assured would never come back, is unmistakable; the democracy for which the world was made safe has now to fight on national ground for what it won on international ground. Two years after the conclusion of the war that was to end war, nations are again building for war and preparing policies that make for war. If there be one thing more than another that the world needs today it is the fullest and freest exchange of commodities, but the interests that profit from tariffs are out in force to perpetuate this fruitful source of international bitterness and strife.

What has to be the policy of Canada on these questions? For the organized farmers at least the answer has been firmly proclaimed. They stand for everything that makes for peace and progress and justice. That is the solid basis of their movement. They proclaim the principle of co-operative effort for the accomplishment of common purposes, and the application of principles of justice in all human relationships. The more other nations in their policies depart from these principles the greater will be the strain upon the loyalty of organized farmers to these principles. At the present the outlook is that the test will come, and the test will be the easier borne if the farmers put all their strength into the practical carrying out of their principles both in the economic field and the political. In the former the great problem for 1921 is the establishment of the Wheat Pool, and it needs to be emphasized once more that this organization cannot be established, nor yet made a success without the whole-hearted persevering support of the farmers. In the political field the success of the organized farmers means a governmental influence that will make for removal of causes of international differences, and will at least create an atmosphere in which it will be easier to induce our neighbors and friends to see things as we see them.

Bluff and Falsehood

In our issue of December 8 we published a long article entitled, The Cost of Telling the Truth, dealing with the campaign organized in Eastern Canada to cripple The Guide by the withdrawal of advertisements, because The Guide supports the tariff policy of the organized farmers. Some of our remarks aroused the ire of The Farm and Ranch Review, of Calgary. That journal replies in its issue of December 20, with a slashing attack upon The Guide, published elsewhere in this issue.

The letter which Charles W. Peterson, editor of The Farm and Ranch Review, has sent to Hon. T. A. Crerar, is the height of insolence. It is threatening in tone and founded upon falsehood. He points the editorial pistol at the leader of the farmers' political movement, and insinuates editorial attack unless The Guide ceases to publish truths unpalatable to his august personage. But Peterson's editorial pop gun is quite harmless. It is merely a cheap bluff. However, it is suggestive of the type of mind behind The Farm and Ranch Review, and its real attitude towards the organized farmers.

The charge by Peterson that The Guide is attempting to "conceal the financial result of a reckless and extravagant expansion policy," is a typical Farm and Ranch Review falsehood. For some years The Guide has carried more advertising and received a larger advertising revenue than any farm journal in Canada, as it naturally should do, having the largest circulation, being more highly regarded by its readers, and, consequently, giving the advertiser better returns for his money. The Guide has spent more money than all the other farm papers in Western Canada put together in the past ten years in helping the farmers to build up their own organization, and in their fight for their just rights in a way that their journals, including The Farm and Ranch Review, did not do. If it has been reckless and extravagant to support the organized farmers in the way The Guide has done (and in the way The Farm and Ranch Review has not done) then The Guide has been reckless and extravagant.

But the plain simple facts that The Review does not like are these: Advertising revenue pays the chief cost of publication of farm journals. An organized campaign, of which The Review is well aware, is in progress in Eastern Canada to induce protectionist manufacturers to cripple The Guide by the withdrawal of advertisements. The advertisements withdrawn from The Guide are inserted in journals that are not supporting the tariff policy of the organized farmers. It is quite true that the advertising revenue of all journals has been much reduced by the general business depression. But in addition to this depression the advertisements withdrawn from The Grain Growers' Guide, because of its support of the tariff policy of the organized farmers, is causing The Guide an additional loss of revenue of more than \$1,000 per week at the present time.

All the advertising that is published to reach farmers is paid for by farmers, because it is added to the cost of the articles which they buy. Thus it is the farmers' own money that is being used to punish The Guide because it supports the tariff policy of the organized farmers. In the same way those journals that do not support the policy of the organized farmers will benefit as they receive these advertisements that are withdrawn from The Guide. As the advertising

revenue is withdrawn from The Guide our paper will necessarily become smaller, and we shall have less revenue to continue giving that support to the organized farmers in their fight which neither The Farm and Ranch Review nor any other farm journal in this country is giving.

The Review brands as liars all and sundry who dare suggest that it is not the farmers' "champion." We would merely point out that in the recent issues of The Farm and Ranch Review there appear a number of advertisements from protected manufacturers who have withdrawn their advertisements from The Guide because it supports the tariff policy of the organized farmers. These ads. alone, if published in The Guide, would have added over \$1,000 to The Guide's revenue. Yea, verily, The Farm and Ranch Review is some "champion" of the organized farmers.

The U.F.O. Convention

Out of the U.F.O. Convention at Toronto, a specially written account of which appears in this issue of The Guide, there emerged one fact of vital importance to the movement—the sense of solidarity within the organization despite some differences of opinion on certain matters. It was inevitable that opponents of the movement would seize upon every little apparent difference among members of the organization and make the most of them for purposes of their own; hence the reports of variances and schisms and the prophecies based upon them that the political movement, especially of the farmers, would have but an ephemeral existence. The convention most effectually dispelled that delusion; it showed the farmers of Ontario firm in their adherence to the fundamental principles upon which the various activities of the organization are founded, and standing for a tolerance and freedom within the movement that mark it off sharply from the policies of the other political parties, and form at once the test and the evidence of its democratic character.

Individual freedom of opinion is not encouraged in the kind of political organization this country has had in the past. However ardent the younger supporters of the party might have been to keep the party moving onward, their ardor was kept rigidly within bounds by a discipline that had no other object than a blind acceptance of policies laid down by the "higher-ups," policies based not upon progressive principles but upon party needs. That is the kind of political organization the farmers have set out to annihilate, and they have set out in the right way, namely, the way of tolerance and freedom, the real democratic way. "We do not wish to, nor would we if we could, stifle criticism from our friends," declared Premier Drury. "He is a true friend who tells a friend when he is in the wrong. When we do what is not right we want you to tell us, but when we need your help we want to feel—and we do feel—that you will be with us." Compare this with the saying of an old political leader that what he wanted from his party was support, not when he was right, but when he was wrong. The latter expressed nicely the meaning of party as it has generally been interpreted by the political leaders of the country; Premier Drury expressed the new meaning, the meaning attached to party by the leaders and by the supporters of the new political movement. The platform of the new movement is the outcome of discussion and debate in thousands of farmers' locals throughout the country; the future movement is bound up with the continuance of

and the fullest encouragement to these local discussions and debates. From them as in no other way there is to be gained a knowledge of the hopes, aspirations and desires of the people. They constitute an index to the intellectual progress of the nation.

In the strength of their organization and in the remarkable development of their co-operative enterprise, the farmers of Ontario are to be warmly congratulated. They are showing progress all along the line, and the success is an indication of the earnestness of their efforts.

Canadian Secret Diplomacy

At the meeting of the League of Nations at Geneva, Hon. C. J. Doherty, acting presumably on behalf of Canada, moved that Article X., of the covenant be eliminated. This article reads as follows:

The members of the league undertake to respect and preserve as against external aggression the territorial integrity and existing political independence of all members of the league. In case of any such aggression, or in case of any threat or danger of such aggression the council shall advise upon the means by which this obligation shall be fulfilled.

When the peace treaty was before the Canadian House, some members were particularly critical of this clause, especially on the opposition side, and it formed the basis of an amendment moved by Mr. Fielding to the effect that, this clause, notwithstanding, the question of Canadian participation in any war was to be determined solely by the Canadian parliament. The amendment was defeated by a vote of 102 to 70. It was a straight party vote; as a matter of fact the issue was forced for party ends exclusively. Sir Robert Borden, early in the debate, took the stand that the treaty had to be ratified as it had been signed by the representatives of Canada, and that the government would

resign if it were not so accepted by parliament. That attitude simply shut out at once all honest and sincere discussion, and enabled the opposition to make a party issue out of what was in reality essentially a non-party question.

Now it appears that the government itself was not sincere before the country. Not only has it asked for the elimination of Article X., it has entered other three reservations with regard to the covenant of the league by way of orders-in-council, and these reservations have never been made public by the government. They have come to light through the conference of the league which has just closed. These reservations refer to the manufacture of munitions, the control of immigration and fiscal policy. At the conference Mr. Rowell distinguished himself by a vigorous and unexpected attack upon European diplomacy, which he made a factor in creating the conditions which led to the war. Mr. Rowell may be right, but what was the use of his protest when the Canadian government was pursuing the same course of secrecy which he condemned in European statesmen. The government refused to allow parliament to make reservations in connection with the covenant of the league, and then went ahead and made secret reservations of its own, and, ultimately, comes out and demands the elimination of a clause in the covenant to which it had previously demanded the assent and approval of parliament. Secret diplomacy is abominable when practiced by European statesmen, but appears to be all right when practiced by Canadian statesmen.

We are not discussing the merits or demerits of these reservations or Article X., the point is that the government insisted upon parliament, the representatives of the people, accepting the covenant as contained

in the treaty and used its majority in the House to enforce its will, and subsequently without consulting parliament or the people, or in any way seeking to get a representative opinion upon the particular matters it entered reservations in the name of Canada and has presented to the league an opinion which may or may not be the opinion of the people. The government disdained to ascertain the opinion of the people. That may be Sir Robert Borden's idea, and the idea of Messrs. Meighen, Doherty, Rowell, Foster and a few others at Ottawa as to what constitutes popular democratic government, but most assuredly it is not the idea of those in this country to whom democracy is more than a political shibboleth.

If the Right Hon. Arthur Meighen is making any resolutions for the New Year he might include a resolve to apologize to the organized farmers for calling them "Bolsheviks."

Talking about infant industries. The tariff brief of the Canadian Association of Garment Manufacturers, points out that the garment-making industry was first established in the Garden of Eden. They claim, however, that they still need protection.

A number of leading financial men from about 40 nations met some time ago in Brussels, to devise ways and means to lift the world out of the morass of war debt. After much solemn deliberation they reached a decision which in effect amounts to a recommendation of the trite slogan: Produce and save. That is the mouse which this financial mountain brought forth. It is no wonder that the common people regard with contempt the pretensions of these moneyed monarchs and are looking for solutions for themselves.



Ring Out the Old, Ring In the New

Wheat Pool Questions Answered

Necessity of a Contract

Q.—Why is a contract necessary? Why cannot the association trust to the co-operative spirit of the farmers to patronize it?

A.—In the first place it is only by means of the contracts that it can be learned whether or not the farmers are ready to sell enough wheat through the pool to make it a success. With 60 per cent. or more signed up the plan can be proceeded with in full assurance that the necessary support from the farmers will be forthcoming.

The contracts will enable the management to know definitely what it is expected to do. It will be able, as crop estimates come in, to gauge the volume of business that will have to be handled and to shape its whole machinery, including the matter of credits, to handle that volume. It will be able to estimate the expenses to be incurred and the obligations it will have to meet. It will know what proportion the wheat it will have to market bears to the world's export surplus. The whole business will assume a degree of stability through the contracts that would be impossible if it were based upon guesswork.

Many farmers would support any plan of co-operative marketing. It should be remembered, however, that powerful interests may be active in trying to break up such a plan. Without the contracts it becomes largely a matter of bargaining for each man's product. This dissipates an association's energy. With the contract system the association is assured of its volume, and can direct all its energy to efficient marketing.

Grading and Terminal Facilities

Q.—Would wheat continue to be graded and handled through terminal elevators as at present?—P.M.J., Sask.

A.—The proposed pool would not, so far as can be predicted, necessitate any changes in the way the wheat crop is handled and graded. The physical work would be the same. What it would do would be to change the method of doing the business in connection with that portion of the crop that would pass through it. Instead of selling to the trade, as at present, the farmers would retain control of their crop until it was sold to the millers, importers, or others, each receiving the net average price for the grade into which his wheat has gone.

Public Need Not Be Alarmed

Q.—The farmers have always protested against combines formed to control prices. Are they not now proposing to form a bigger and more objectionable combine, from the point of view of the public, than any of those of which they have complained?—W.W.J., Man.

A.—The proposed organization will not be formed to control prices. Its object will be to reduce the expense of getting the wheat crop on the world's market and possibly secure a better average price by employing expert salesmanship. It could not monopolize the world's market, for the simple reason that Canadian farmers have not, and can never have, a monopoly of the world's wheat production. It is on the world's wheat production in relation to the demand that the general price levels are based. What the Canadian farmer receives is affected by the profit-taking and wasteful interests which interpose themselves between the farmer and the world's market, and it is the elimination of this undue profit and wasted effort that the pool will seek to accomplish. Should the farmers, with an organization controlling a large percentage of the Canadian wheat crop, seek to monopolize the supply of wheat for Canadian consumption by demanding a tariff to keep out foreign wheat, and thereby raise the price to the Canadian consumer, they would be supporting as objectionable a combine as any they assail. In order to demand tariff protection they would have to become apostate to every principle of fair dealing which they now so rigorously uphold. They can be trusted to stick to their principles, pool or no pool.

Initial Payment

Q.—Approximately what percentage of the value of the wheat would the Pool Board advance as an initial payment?—K.D., Man.

The proposed Wheat Pool is the liveliest topic in Western Canada today. Wherever farmers meet at their local together, the pool and the contract is being discussed. Over 11,000 copies of the tentative draft of the contract have been ordered by the associations for distribution so that the farmers may study the proposition. The questions that are being asked about the proposal indicate that they are making a close and intelligent analysis of the situation. Some of these questions are printed herewith. If you want any point cleared up send your enquiry to The Guide. It will receive The Guide's best consideration and will be answered direct or through these columns.

A.—The amount of the initial payment will have to be worked out each year by the management. It will be absolutely necessary that the amount decided upon will be less than the net average price for each grade for the year. The smaller the amount of the initial payment the less capital would be required to swing the business, and the less money would need to be borrowed from the banks to meet short-time credit requirements. The board would require to maintain a statistical department to gather information on market and crop conditions, and with such information on hand would set the initial price at such a figure as would allow a safe margin to be distributed, as stated in the tentative draft of the contract, "from time to time, in such amounts as the corporation may deem advisable, until all the accounts of the season are completely settled."

Could Not Fix Prices

Q.—Would it be the intention of the pool to fix the price at which it would sell its members' wheat, or simply to eliminate "middleman" profits?—M.P.J., Alta.

A.—It would be impossible for the pool, even though it controlled every bushel of the Canadian wheat crop, to fix the price. General price levels are fixed on the markets of the world, where the surplus of wheat-exporting countries is sold on a competitive basis. By having a large volume of wheat under its control the pool would, however, have a stabilizing influence on that market. Speculation in the wheat handled through the pool would be eliminated, and any net speculative profits which would, under the present system, be made on that wheat, would go to the farmers. One advantage of marketing co-operatively would be that the whole business of getting the wheat on the world's market would be simplified immeasurably. Only one organization would have to be maintained, and overhead expense would be curtailed to a minimum. Expert salesmanship would supplant the hit-and-miss system of the present. The heart of the whole plan is that the farmers relinquish their right to market their crop to the corporation which engages experts to do it for them, and in return the farmer receives the benefit of the co-operative system of marketing the crop. The pool will not be able to fix the price. It will have a stabilizing effect on the market, supply expert marketing facilities, and effect economies by simplifying the marketing process and eliminating speculation.

Participation Certificates

Q.—Would participation certificates be issued by the pool, as in the case of the Wheat Board?—A.J.R., Man.

A.—The participation certificate idea worked out very well and the farmers are familiar with it. Unless some better plan can be devised by the provisional committee it will likely adopt the participation certificate system.

Farmers' Companies

Q.—What would become of the farmers' companies now operating, if all wheat were to be sold through the pool?—M.J.T., Alta.

A.—That would be a matter of negotiation between the companies, as representing their farmer shareholders, and the pool, as representing the wheat growers. Most of the present shareholders would be members of the pool and it is hardly likely that the farmers would run up against insuperable difficulties in negotiating with themselves as to how the facilities they now own could be best operated to serve the interests of all. In all the large successful co-operative marketing associations the business of marketing the crop and the operation of the facilities for the physical handling of that crop are controlled through one organization. Until the pool is well established the companies will operate as at present, except that arrangements will have to be made for the use of the companies' facilities in handling such portion of the wheat in the pool as would naturally flow through their elevator systems. One of the duties of the provisional committee is to complete such arrangements.

Banking Arrangements

Q.—The big interests will undoubtedly oppose the pool in every way. What will happen if they use their influence with the banks and cause them to refuse to finance the pool after it is formed?—J.W.E., Man.

A.—It is too early yet to say what the attitude of the banking interests will be toward the pool. If it were starting out in a small way and if the farmers had not already demonstrated what they can do in organizing commercial companies they might oppose their efforts. But the pool will not be formed unless it gets 60 per cent. of the farmers to sign the contracts. It will start out in a big way, with the organized farmers behind it. There should be no difficulty in this regard, any more than there is now in making credit arrangements for the farmers' companies. On the Wheat Markets Com-

mittee were representatives of the Saskatchewan Co-operative Elevator Company and the United Grain Growers, Ltd., men in close touch with the financial affairs of the companies. The action of the Canadian Council of Agriculture in going ahead with the plan, is evidence that in the opinion of the committee no insuperable financial difficulties were likely to be met.

Co-operative associations in the Pacific coast states have been able to get the support of the financial interests. One association, before it was a year old, went to Wall Street and borrowed \$2,500,000 at four and a half per cent. on the security of the contracts with its members. It was able to get money as cheaply as the federal government. The general experience of co-operative companies of late years has been that if their business is a sound business undertaking, credit arrangements have been possible.

Why Sixty Per Cent?

Q.—Why has the Canadian Council of Agriculture set the percentage that must be signed up at 60 per cent? Why is it necessary to get such a large proportion of the crop?—D.S.McG., Alta.

A.—In order to assure the success of the pool it is absolutely necessary that it handle a large volume. One of the chief advantages of co-operative marketing is in the economies that can be effected by keeping down the expenses of handling the product, and the larger the volume the lower the cost will be per bushel.

The wheat will have to be sold on the world's markets in competition with other wheat growing countries. The larger the volume, the greater will be the influence of the pool on those markets. The proposed plan may be opposed by established interests, and with a small volume it might be jockeyed out of existence. The amount of business handled will also determine the standing of the organization in the matter of credits, which will be essential in financing the undertaking. These considerations are so great that it was deemed advisable to place the minimum at 60 per cent., the lowest percentage which it was thought would be consistent with safety. The larger the percentage the stronger the position the pool will be. No effort should be spared to secure 80 or 90 per cent. if possible.

No Private Fortunes Made

Q.—Is there not a danger of placing in the hands of a few men a power that can be used to enrich a few, leaving the farmer in the same dependent position that he now occupies?—J.M.P., Sask.

A.—A co-operative association is a purely democratic organization. When the organization is completed it will be directed by a board elected by the contracting farmers. The board will have full control over the affairs of the organization, and will be at all times subject to the will of the members. The net returns from the resale of the wheat, after the necessary expenses and the cost of providing facilities for handling the crop are paid, will be returned to the farmers. All assets will be in the name of the association, and therefore will be the property of its farmer-members. Good salaries would have to be paid to experts of the calibre required in order to secure their services, but such experts are always under the control of the board and their remuneration would be payment for services and not profit.

Why For Five Years?

Q.—Why should the contract run for so long a period as five years? Why not have it renewable every year?—R.M., Man.

A.—The five-year contract has been adopted by many of the large and successful co-operative marketing associations. In Denmark, it is said, contracts generally run for 14 years. One of the advantages of the long-term contract is that the expense of organization is reduced. It would require considerable outlay to carry out a campaign for signatures covering the three provinces, and if this had to be done every year the expense would be enormous. With a new association it is generally conceded that it is but fair that its operations should be carried over a period of years to give it a fair trial.



Packing Apples in a Co-operative Warehouse in the Okanagan Valley

Speaking of co-operative marketing of fruit sometimes calls forth the remark that, "Oh, yes, but fruit isn't wheat." Contrast the handling of a highly perishable product where each apple has to be handled, with the bulk handling of a relatively non-perishable product like grain. Every characteristic of wheat lends itself to co-operative handling and marketing.

Mr. Potts Corrects a Mistake

A Story of Eden Valley

By Hopkins Moorhouse

Illustrations by D. S. Ross

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The crabbed old farmer came so close to him that they stood nose to nose; for Amby stepped back not an inch. "I said 'Git!' D'ye hear?"

Synopsis of Preceding Instalments

Lanky, raw-boned, homely Amby Potts, was a peddler by profession. His "tin Lizzie" was known on every road and cross-road in Eden Valley and beyond. While in town he was a boarder at the Grand Central Hotel, run by that old-timer, Nick Hopper. One morning, while eating his breakfast and secretly admiring Bella Robbins, the plump little waitress, a dapper young man introduced himself as Bruce Chatterton, "editor of that great family journal, the Ladies' Household Companion." The well-dressed stranger succeeded in getting him interested in a scheme to increase the circulation of the Companion in Eden Valley. Individual canvassing did not secure subscriptions fast enough, but a Thanksgiving dinner, held in the fine community hall and attended by almost everyone in the neighborhood, furnished an opportunity that was not overlooked by the resourceful stranger. A popularity contest, in which one annual subscription to the Companion counted 1,000 votes, with a diamond ring as a prize for the winning young lady, was conducted amid great excitement and much emulation between the youthful admirers of the fair ones of Eden Valley. Bella Robbins was leading, fully half her votes being in the same handwriting and bearing in the space for the subscription address the notation, "mailing instructions later—a Friend." While the voting and the dancing were still in progress, Amby and Martha Murchison, who had come to an understanding partly as a result of the planning of pleasant, buxom, Mrs. Elliott, in charge of the dinner, who had a not uncommon feminine weakness for matchmaking, left the festivities and proceeded to Martha's home in the "tin Lizzie." What happened when her crabbed old father met them at the door is told in this instalment.

NEITHER of them spoke of what was uppermost in their thoughts until the lights of Eden Valley town had straggled out behind them. Then Martha asked:

"How did the beauty contest come out?"

"Bella Robbins leading by 11,000 votes."

"So I saw by the blackboard. But the subscriptions— Did you get many?"

"Not quite 500, but some of 'em were for several years each. We took in \$1,402. Pretty good, eh?"

"Splendid. That is a lot of money, Amby. If one should be in debt that much and had to pay it back by earning it extra, it would take a long time and a lot of hard work for most people."

Amby looked at her quickly, but her

face was merely a pale patch in the gloom. The car wobbled in a rut and his eyes swung back to the dull glow from the headlights.

"Sure would," he agreed. "It's one time when it's better to receive than give, eh?" he chuckled. "Glad I'm at the receivin' end o' the coin."

"Are you sure that you are?"

"Why, what do you mean, Martha?" He peered at her again.

"Oh, nothing," she laughed. "I was just wondering about things. But, of course, you take charge of the subscription money yourself, being circulation manager for the magazine for this district."

"Well, now, n—ot exactly, Martha. Y'see, I'm turning it over to Chatterton as fast as it comes in. Long's he's here to take it for the Companion, there wouldn't be any sense in me buying money orders to mail it, would there?"

"I suppose not—not if this man Chatterton— How long have you known him, Amby?"

"Why say, Martha, what are you gettin' at? You don't think— Say, you don't think he's crooked just because he can dance new-fangled New York and Chicago frills, do you?"

"No. The dancing has nothing to do with it—except—"

"Except what?" challenged Amby.

"Oh, nothing. I was just wondering. I guess I'm thinking of the time my father got taken in by that fake magazine agent a year ago. I've heard enough about it ever since, goodness knows! He blamed me for wanting the magazine."

Amby was silent for a moment.

"'Tis kind o' funny about that dancing, though," he ruminated aloud, "—the way the Robbins girl was right there with bells on. She's city broke, all right, all right. She sure is."

"It looked to me as if they had danced that dance lots of times before—together, I mean. Some of those steps would have to be practiced to get them so perfect. Don't you think so?"

"Mebbe it's a sort o' gift," said Amby, doubtfully. He shook his head. "I dunno."

"Let's talk about something else, Amby. We're getting too terribly serious about it."

Martha laughed gayly. She had had

a happy time—was still having it. She told him about some funny happenings in the kitchen and soon had him laughing and slapping his knee in appreciation of the witty conceits with which she invested relation of the incidents. Martha was an entertaining talker. She also knew how to be a good listener, and before he knew it, Ambrose Potts had been drawn out of his thoughtful mood and was extending himself in like witty manner.

Their enjoyment of each other's company made time pass so quickly that it was with great surprise they found themselves opposite the Henshaw place. A little over a mile from here and Martha would be home.

"Did you hear the latest about Dave Henshaw's old man? He's joined up with the association at last," Amby vouchsafed. "Did it just today. Mac was telling me."

"That will be good news for Dave, I guess."

"Yep—if he gets to hear about it. But when the old sucker kicked him out he vowed Dave needn't come back, an' Dave's sort o' been lost track of—over'n the States somewhere. Ain't it the limit that after all the rumpus the old beggar kicked up he turns right around now an' does every blame thing Dave was advisin'? Can you beat it?"

"I don't think anybody blames Dave for leaving home," said Martha slowly, "but I can't help feeling sorry for his father in a way; he looks so changed and saddened. Oh, why is it, Amby," she cried out, "that parents do not try harder to understand their sons and daughters—to give in a little to younger viewpoints instead of always demanding the last ounce of their 'pound of flesh'? How much happier everyone would be!"

Amby murmured agreement and fell silent. He was thinking of Martha's own case. He was recalling what Mrs. Elliott had told him about Martha's difficulty in attending at the hall that day. He was wondering what awaited her at home—within the next twenty minutes, perhaps. His lean jaws knotted and his strong fingers tightened their grip on the steering wheel.

There was a light in the kitchen, he noted, as they turned in at the gate. Presently the door was thrown open and the figure of old Murchison in his shirt-sleeves stood revealed. He came out on the stoop, holding the lamp above his head.

"That you, Martha?" came his petulant voice. "Fine hours ye're keepin' this night. Who's that with ye?"

"It's only me, Mr. Murchison—Potts. I gave Martha a lift."

"Potts!" he snorted, scornfully. "Well, ye best be gittin', fer we ain't allowin' no tin-horn peddlers ra-ound here. We sies the dog on the likes o' you!"

"Father!" Martha jumped to the ground and faced him indignantly. "How dare you talk like that! If you won't allow one of the boys to come after me, you can at least refrain from insulting—"

She paused in consternation as he strode angrily towards them, lamp in hand, hard-lined visage twisted into forbidding wrath. He paid no heed to

her, but walked straight up to Amby, who had released the clutch and stepped out beside the car where he stood at ease, grinning unconcernedly. The crabbed old farmer came so close to him that they stood nose to nose; for Amby stepped back not one inch. He continued to smile into the hot, glaring eyes with utmost calmness.

"I said, 'Git!' D'ye hear?"

"A deaf man could hear you clean down to Henshaw's! When I get ready to go, I'll go, sir. I aim to be ready when I'm satisfied you are prepared to treat your daughter with proper respect, sir."

"Wha—what's that ye're sayin'?" he gasped. His jaw dropped and a funny look of dismay possessed him.

"If you weren't Martha's father, Murchison," went on Amby, whimsically and quietly, "I'd say a few things to you that need sayin' mighty bad. I might even do a few things that need doin' just as bad. But I'm only goin' to ask you to go back into that kitchen an' shut the door while I bid Martha good-night. I guess we're both of us over twenty-one. If the lake wasn't quite a piece from here and it was pretty late to hitch up an' drive down there, I'd tell you to go an' take a jump in it. As 'tis, the best I can offer you is the hog wallow back o' the barn. You can go an' take a jump in it, if you like."

During this cool speech Henry Murchison's face was a study. The changes in its expression would have been comical if the situation had been less unpleasant for Martha. Amby's eyes narrowed and he took a step forward, while his lean jaw protruded menacingly.

"What I said was for you to go back into that kitchen an' stay there," he repeated. "Do you hear? You may take the lamp with you."

The other wheeled abruptly, and with a grumble of amazement and disgust strode up the steps, slamming the door behind him. Amby turned with a grin, which vanished suddenly at sound of a subdued sob. He stepped over to the girl.

"It's all right now, Martha. I'm— I'm sorry I had to talk that way to— to your father," he said awkwardly. "But it's the only kind o' talk he understands."

"Oh, Amby, it isn't that. I feel so humiliated—"

"Nonsense! Forget it. Little thing like that can't bother me none." He took her by the shoulders and shook her playfully. "Listen, Martha. Will you go with me Sunday afternoon—to the union song service? Say, will you? May I call for you in the car?"

"Are you—quite sure you—want me to?" As she spoke she studied his face in the side glow from the headlights.

The wistful appeal in the eyes behind the lingering welter of tears touched him strangely.

"You just bet your sweet life I do," he said gently as he pressed her hand in farewell and sprang into the car.

"Thank you so much, Amby," she said. "Good-night."

And Martha's wonderful smile swam before him as he sped away down the silent, moonlit road.

(To be continued next week)

U.F.O. Convenes at Toronto

H EARTY endorsement of Leader Crerar and divergent views on the tariff proposals of the Canadian Council of Agriculture comprise, to the outsider, two of the outstanding points of interest in the United Farmers of Ontario convention just closed at Toronto.

To those of us in Ontario they are perhaps not so outstanding in their significance as the general work of the convention, of which this comprised but a small part. There is no doubt of a wide divergence of opinion on tariff matters among those who have found in the farmers' movement their hope of political redemption in the public affairs of the country; but diverging as these views obviously are, there is no divergence that may not be overcome by discussion during the coming year, and it is entirely probable that after this discussion a comparatively unanimous decision may be reached.

Close to three thousand people thronged Massey Hall for the largest gathering of the series, and at all times there were between one and two thousand people present. The ladies were out in larger numbers than ever before; they were accorded a place of full equality with the men, and took their part in the discussions as they had not hitherto.

Clear Understanding With Drury Government

Differences of opinion between the U.F.O. executive and the Drury government were threshed out in an all-night session before the convention, to a happy conclusion in which the two groups came to a satisfactory understanding—and the next day the convention's insistent demands for Premier Drury's appearance were gratified, and he was given a great reception. He commands the affection and respect of a large following in and out of the U.F.O., as was clearly shown.

The record of the United Farmers of Ontario and all their enterprises during the past year was one of general prosperity, and a most satisfactory showing was made by the 60,000 members of the association, the \$19,500,000 turnover of the co-operative company, and the increase in circulation of the Farmers' Sun to over 35,000 during the year.

The U.F.W.O. has been more backward in development, but it is now gaining prominence, and from 53 clubs the number has been increased to 114—with a corresponding increase of interest. Mrs. H. L. Laws, the most capable secretary, has been devoting her time to this work, and has developed into a veritable apostle of agrarianism of the female persuasion. She is a gem of a worker!

Resolutions Freely Debated

With the U.F.O., as with the western organizations, the real heart of the convention lies in the resolutions, and it is here that one may sense the heart-throb that vitalizes the whole organization.

The resolutions were not a mere formality of desires to be cast before the delegates and swallowed, one by one. Debate frequently waged fast and long, and several contentious ones died a burning, rather than face the issue when opinion was obviously divided.

Several important ones might be mentioned. It was decided to have riding organizations incorporated to get around the federal election law, but the executive refused to consider forming a provincial incorporation for the same purpose, on the ground that it would be building up a political machine, and inviting the wrong conditions which it criticized in the old political machines. Better to keep it in the hands of the people themselves, directly, so that they could not only see the money going, but also feel their individual responsibility in public affairs.

The Farmers' Sun is owned by private shareholders, and the U.F.O. was authorized to buy stock in it, with a view to gaining control, and preventing any outside interests from quietly buying up the shares and double-crossing the movement.

Endorse Crerar as Leader---Addresses by Wood and Drury---Women also Meet---Co-operative Company has Successful Year---By A. S. Thurston

No votes of censure and several votes of commendation for the Drury government were passed, in spite of the fact that there had been much outside talk of dissent between the two bodies. On the other hand, the government was commended for its stand on mothers' allowances, timber limit pilfering, hydro radial investigation, rural credits scheme, and indirectly on several other points.

Ontario has lagged behind Manitoba in much of its progressive legislation, but last year the farmer government did much to make good the deficiency, and seemed to find the United Farmers in hearty accord. Resolutions strongly favoring rural credits, the recall and mothers' allowances were passed after lengthy and intelligent discussion.

Addresses by Wood and Reynolds

Two noteworthy addresses were given by outsiders, H. W. Wood, of the U.F.A., in discussing The Efficient Group, brought out a strong economic argument supporting the organized farmers in their cause, and showing the need for co-operation. President Reynolds, of the Ontario Agricultural College, who has lately come from Manitoba, ignored the protests of a partisan press against one in his position discussing economic affairs as they have a bearing on the industry he is helping develop, and discussed The Town and Country.

Save for these two speakers the entire convention was devoted to "business." Such speaking as was done was definitely applied to either some resolution or some phase of the association's activities, and more time than usual was devoted to discussion by the delegates.



Some of the Leaders Prominent at the Ontario Convention

Col. J. Z. Fraser, Burford, Ont. president, The Sun Printing Company; R. W. E. Burnaby, president, Canadian Council of Agriculture and re-elected president of the United Farmers' Co-operative Company; J. J. Morrison, secretary, United Farmers of Ontario.

No motion was passed while there were delegates wishing to speak to it—which left little time for more general speeches if they had been arranged. With upwards of two thousand people in the hall it was found that it was too unwieldy, and a resolution was passed limiting the club representation to one for every 50 members, instead of 20, as in the past.

The annual convention is considered the great business meeting of the year, and it should not be made an occasion for unlimited oratory, to the exclusion of the most complete discussion of the important matters of policy.

Ontario is divided by the U.F.O. along federal lines, and in perfecting the organization, it was proposed to raise the membership fee from \$1.00 to \$1.50 per head, 25 cents of which would be refunded by Central to the riding

organization. This was turned down, the convention declining to use the Central to compel the clubs to do for their local body what it should do for itself. One deciding factor in this decision was the fact that by reducing the number of delegates, the cost of the annual convention to Central would be reduced, and more finances would be available.

Local clubs have been calling on Central to supply speakers for their meetings and picnics, but have not been paying the travelling expenses, and a resolution was passed advising that they should pay all the expenses of the speakers, and Central only carry the burden in establishing new clubs.

Since the provincial election politics have bulked large in U.F.O. affairs, and successive by-elections won in the federal arena have strengthened the movement. In this Mrs. Geo. A. Brodie, past president of the U.F.W.O., feared there might be a disregard for the two other great fundamentals in the farmers' movement: Education and Organization. She made a strong appeal for consideration of these two, rather than concentration on legislation alone.

Discussion on New National Policy

In discussing the Farmers' platform, the convention only got as far as the third item on the list, and did not adopt the third, which provided for reciprocity with the U.S. on all articles which the U.S. was willing to agree upon. The discussion was not prolonged after it had been found that the platform had not been circulated through the local clubs for consideration. Dele-

address, President Burnaby, who is also president of the Canadian Council of Agriculture, spoke strongly against the tariff, and was roundly applauded throughout. Newspaper efforts, therefore, to show a schism in the ranks of the delegates are simply a bit of the old game of misrepresentation!

"Canada's fiscal policy for the past



Farm Women Leaders in Ontario

Mrs. J. A. Wallace, Simcoe (on the right) and Mrs. J. S. Amos, Woodstock (left), president and vice-president of the United Farm Women of Ontario. They were elected at the recent convention in Toronto.

42 years," said Mr. Burnaby, "has been one that created a privileged class; the many have been taxed for the benefit of the few. It has bred and fostered combines and trusts, thus eliminating competitors and ruined many more small industries than the policy itself had protected, and thereby most shamefully increased the cost of living, generally. It has put agriculture, Canada's basic industry, in a position where it cannot compete on the labor market with other industries.

"Agriculture is quite prepared to carry its own burdens," he declared, "but is not prepared to shoulder the burdens of exploiting parasites, and then have to compete in the open markets of the world with its products."

If the cost of the tariff to the people of Canada all went into the public treasury the financing of our debts would be solved, he went on, but, as it is, "such a fiscal policy breeds corruption, because those who benefit by their unjust privileges contribute large sums to political campaign funds, thus encouraging both the old parties to look to them for support, and lowering the standard of public morality."

The convention rose to all the heights of political ideals held before it by its leaders, and eagerly seized upon the democratic thoughts, and applauded the pleas for cleaner public life and higher morality.

Democracy was the key-note of the convention; applied democracy, if one might use the term. The ideal was applied to a righting of the ills of the industry, to a strengthening of the economic fabric of the Dominion, to restore the lost balance, and form an all-round Canada that will be a good place for everybody—instead of a privileged few.

One phase of the fight for democracy centred around the Ontario government, elected through the U.F.O. In power it had to legislate for the whole province, with the result that differences crept in between it and the U.F.O. Conciliation was frequently attempted, but not entirely successful. In the all-night private session already referred to the question was threshed out, and the next day Premier Drury appeared before the convention, where he was cheered to the rafters of the hall.

The whole situation is unique, and has to work itself out. But Premier Drury's address seemed to strike the popular fancy as an ideal view of the situation. "The government," he said, "is a child of the U.F.O., and the child must learn to walk by itself. But," he went on, "sometimes the child may need a helping hand from the parent, and that is what we look to you for."

"We do not wish to, nor would we if we could, stifle criticism from our friends. He is a true friend who tells a friend when he is in the wrong. When we do what is not right we want you to tell us, but when we need your help we want to feel—and we do feel—that you will be with us. One cannot fight best when he has to guard his rear, but if it is well guarded he can face the foe in front with a stout heart."

Needless to say, this statement was greeted with applause and cheers.

There is a strong, fresh current of independence and serious thought running through Ontario's political life at the present time—something that would have been deemed impossible several years ago, and the public life is the benefitter from it. Why, even a Tory convention not long since showed impatience with the machine which was handing out its ready-made decisions to be O.K.'d by the convention, and whispered an alien word for such a convention: "Democracy."

Greetings from the Independent Labor Party were received through the provincial president, J. W. Buckley. In a moderate and pleasant speech he brought the friendly word, and retired amid applause without unfurling the red banner or jumping on the Union Jack; and he looked not unlike a farmer or any other human being!

A Year of Achievement

A little about the progress of the United Farmers' movement in a tangible way, though the greater progress may be that discussed already. A year ago there were 43,000 members, today 50,000; then 1,130 clubs, now 1,465; then a surplus of \$15,801 at the close of the year, now \$23,623; and expenditures then \$17,074, this year \$42,468. Progress all along the line!

The fight was carried to Ottawa during the year in the case of increased freight rates, ocean freight rates discrimination, the Board of Commerce, and other matters of moment.

There is much that it can do in the way of improving the business end of farming, and following Mr. Morrison's suggestion, the convention decided to urge for undertaking cost-of-production work, to show farmers the actual cost of their produce. The provincial government has already started this work, and has gone into milk costs to good effect. It is probable that the U.F.O. will be able to assist in this work, centered in the agricultural college, which

seems to have taken a new lease of life in pressing for improved agricultural conditions under the new president. Prof. Leitch, of the O.A.C., is willing to work with the U.F.O.

For the coming year, the delegates decided, Central should keep in close touch with the clubs, referring public matters to them for discussion and report before taking action as an association. This was not in condemnation of any past action so much as from a desire that the members should have more opportunity for making themselves heard, and to keep in touch with events without the partisan press bias. At the same time, it recommended that members of parliament should confer with their constituents in some way, so they could the better represent them.

In the election of officers, President Burnaby and Vice-President W. A. Amos were returned without opposition, and almost without the vote being put, by the simple expedient of the meeting rising to its feet and cheering the two officers to the echo. Confidence in the leaders is not lacking.

Farm Women Have Real Convention

For the first time since their organization the United Farm Women of Ontario approached a genuine convention insofar as numbers went. Previously a small room has been sufficient to hold them, but this year they were forced out into a large auditorium holding some 700 or more, and next year will probably fill it to its limits.

They discussed matters directly bearing on the domestic and feminine side in their private sessions, and then joined with the men for the rest of the convention. In past years when the ladies sat in at the U.F.O. meetings, it was strictly a case of sitting, but this year they found their feet and voices, and were genuine "help-meets." Remarkably, too, they did not as the men seemed occasionally to do, simply speak for the sake of hearing their own voices!

Such matters as labor-saving devices in the homes were heartily discussed. Ontario farm women have a heavy row to hoe, with their lack of improvements and conveniences, and the very frequent need for them to get out into harvest fields and help the men—or go hungry, so serious is the handicap of agriculture there.

A great cry has gone up for hydro electricity on the farms—but the lines of wire do not lead yet to the farm homes. Community laundries and kitchens are seldom to be found, but the ladies are learning there are such things, and are demanding them.

But the U.F.W.O. did not stop with these somewhat "selfish" things—selfish inasmuch as they apply to personal benefits. They considered and made recommendations on immigration, relations with city organizations of harmonious ideals, community development in the country, education, the Canadian Council of Agriculture, and other subjects of as wide an application as women's interests.

Farm women in Ontario have not been interested in the movement so much as they might, and the men's organization is largely responsible, because it has not gone so far as it might in courting the ladies, and when a man attends a convention or distant meeting it is generally impossible for his wife to be there, too—and the men have gone!

This year many men, previously at the convention, were ably represented by their wives, and nobody suffered. The ladies organization is past the first pioneering struggle, and next succeeding conventions will "snowball," growing in importance, interest and enthusiasm, as the men's have.

Turnover Exceeded \$19,000,000

Big business by the United Farmers was involved in the report of the co-operative company, presented to the shareholders at the annual meeting. The past year was one of expansion, and the turnover jumped from \$8,500,000

to \$19,500,000 in the year. This was brought about by the opening up of new lines of business, as well as by increases in the old lines.

Financially, the company did not make the showing it might have, as the period of depression had set in, and handicapped it. Several departments, notably the livestock and creamery, showed satisfactory profits for the year, but others were not so good. A seven per cent. dividend was passed, however, and a small amount set aside to the reserve. Retail stores to the number of about 30 had been established through the province, on the principle of paying a patronage dividend at the close of the year, but it was decided by the shareholders not to pay this dividend this year, and no more will be opened until the present ones demonstrate their success.

The growth of the co-operative business has been phenomenal, since it was established, the turnover being as follows:

1914-15	\$ 213,000
1916	410,000
1917	1,000,000
1918	1,715,000
1919	8,500,000
1920	19,500,000

An egg and poultry business was undertaken during the year, under the management of R. H. Ashton, who had successfully conducted it at Morrisburg, in Dundas county. He was retained as manager and moved to Toronto, though the eastern branch was kept open for the benefit of the people in that part of the province. In the election of directors Mr. Ashton's business ability was recognized, and he was placed on the board, with a special vote of endorsement of his managerial salary, as the directors are not paid a salary for their work as such.

The Toronto Creamery, also purchased by the co-operative company, is the second largest in the province, and one of the largest in Canada. It made a good showing for the year. It raised the competitive price of cream in Ontario, through the policy of turning back the main profits of the business to the price of cream, and received severe criticism from its competitors as a result.

An increase of stock was authorized by the shareholders of the company to \$1,250,000, to provide for over-subscriptions in the recent drive to raise the capital from \$500,000 to \$1,000,000, but it is not expected that during the coming year any material expansion will be made. The business future is none too certain, but a competent and conservative manager in the person of H. B. Clemes, has been secured, and a good year is looked forward to. Mr. Clemes was a manager for Gunns Limited, and did a large export business as well as the domestic trade. Compliments are coming to the co-operative company from other men in the produce trade for their shrewd stroke in making the appointment.

Guide on Observation Cars

Q.—A.R.T.: I notice the Farmers' Advocate and the Nor'-West Farmer on the observation cars of the Canadian Pacific Railway trains here in the West, but I have not seen The Grain Growers' Guide there. Haven't you enough enterprise to get your paper on the observation cars?

A.—This question has been asked of The Guide a number of times. The fact is that The Guide has repeatedly offered to supply to both the Canadian Pacific Railway and the Canadian National Railways free of charge copies of The Grain Growers' Guide for use in their observation cars. Various polite reasons have been pointed out as to why The Guide is not accepted. However, to be perfectly frank, The Guide believes that neither the Canadian Pacific Railway nor the Canadian National Railways would care to have The Grain Growers' Guide in their observation cars because of the political policy which The Guide supports. If any reader of The Guide wishes further information upon this question, we would suggest that they write to E. W. Beatty, president, Canadian Pacific Railway, Montreal, Quebec, and also to D. B. Hanna, president, Canadian National Railways, Toronto, Ontario. If this clipping from The Guide is sent along with the letter no doubt the two presidents will be glad to give any further information that may be required.

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Threshing Scene on a British Columbia Farm

Killed Canada Thistles and Stinkweed

I LIVE on section 23-19-27, Blackie, Alberta. On the south-east quarter of this section I killed nine large patches of Canadian thistle in 1919.

So many have asked me, "How did you do it?" that I have decided to offer the plan I followed to The Guide for publication.

First step: Plow your Canadian thistle patches early in June. Do it the year you summerfallow. Plow a good depth, and harrow or disc the plowed patches the same day to conserve the moisture. You want to encourage the growth of the thistles.

Second step: Take a duckfoot cultivator, a disc, an Acme harrow, or a rod weeder, and go over these patches every ten days during the summer, and I will guarantee you will not have a single thistle left to come up in your crop the following year.

Any one of those four implements will do the work, but the one that cuts off these thistles below the ground or pulls the stems off (they are now tender, and come off easily) is the best instrument to use.

What you want to accomplish is this. Keep those thistles from having leaves to take in oxygen for the roots. So cut them off as soon as they peep through the ground, and you starve the roots to death.

One season does it if you go over the ground five to seven times, as the case may require. You say this takes time and work. It does. But the extra crop the following year will more than pay for the extra tillage, and all you loose by it is the thistles.

For five years previous to 1919 I tried every plan suggested, but to no purpose. The above system does the business, and that is all you, I, or anybody wants. There is no excuse for any farmer having Canadian thistles in his cultivated fields, unless he does not want to kill them, or has not the time to do the work.

Killing Stinkweed

I plowed one field in June, 1919, and sowed it to winter rye about July 1.

Late in the fall stinkweed was coming on in great patches. Spring came, and so did the stinkweed.

I decided to plow up the rye as soon as my other crops were seeded. I went out to examine the field before starting my plows, about June 1, 1920, and to my utter surprise there was scarcely a stinkweed plant to be found six feet in from the headlands. I cut that rye the first week in August, and no stinkweed has come up to date.

From this operation I get a new idea. I am going to cultivate a stinkweed patch early in the spring—this last fall would have been better—with my duck-foot cultivator, so as to give the stinkweed seeds a chance to germinate in early spring. Plow that ground early in June and summer till by using the harrow freely. Then in July seed same to winter rye, and watch developments. If as successful in cleaning field as my former experience, I shall use winter rye and a duckfoot cultivator to rid my fields of this every farmer's pest, stinkweed.

The odd fat stalks can be pulled, but not so with the patches.—C. Geo. Bowlus, Blackie, Alta.

C.S.G.A. Seed

The Canadian Seed Growers' Association reports registered and improved seed sales being made at the following prices, per bushel, f.o.b. shipping point, bags free:

	Registered	Improved
Oats	\$1.50 to \$3.00	\$1.00
Barley	\$1.75 to \$2.50	\$1.50 to \$2.00
Springwheat	\$3.00 to \$5.00	\$2.50 to \$3.00

The chief varieties available for sale

by members of the association are as follows: Oats—Banner, O.A.C. No. 72, Victory, Abundance, Ligowo, Gold Rain, and Sensation. Barley—O.A.C. No. 21, Manchurian, Barks, and Canadian Thorpe. Spring Wheat—Marquis, Red Fife, Red Bobs, Ruby, Kitchener, and White Russian. All seed sold by members of the association is officially inspected and sealed in sacks bearing the registration tag of the association.

Coal Oil for Cutworms

Q.—Please tell me if it is right that treating wheat with coal oil will keep cutworms from destroying the crop.—R. P. M., Adams, Sask.

A.—It is a great pity that cutworms are not controllable by some such simple means. They do a lot of damage, and there is a lot of work and expense in-

volved in combating them. The black summerfallow and the poisoned bran mash are the remedies recommended. These were discussed on page 49 of the December 8 issue of The Guide.

Hoover on Bread Prices

Speaking before a bakers' convention in September, Herbert Hoover said:

"The price of the loaf has doubled since the great war began, and it seems worth while to analyze some aspects of possible reduction. If we examine the component items in the cost of the 12-cent 1-pound loaf in New York, assuming average wheat and flour, we will find it can be divided approximately as follows:

Flour	4.30 cents
Other ingredients	1.23 cents
Labor, overhead and general	4.10 cents
Baker's profit62 cents
Retailer's profit	1.75 cents
Total	12.00 cents

Farmers' Share Relatively Small

"The 4.30 cents devoted to flour could be further analyzed, and it would be found that the Mississippi Valley farmer receives at the railway station, for average of all wheat, about 3 cents from the loaf (and some further return from the animal feed produce from his wheat). The balance of the flour prices goes to handling, storage, inland transportation, milling, and wholesale distri-

bution. This should tend to dissipate any notion that the farmer is primarily responsible for doubling the price of the loaf. In fact, a reduction of 60 cents a bushel in wheat would affect the loaf but one cent."

Some Grain Trade Terms

Q.—Will you kindly tell me in a future issue of your paper what is meant by the following terms when applied to wheat prices: Street, spot, track, Winnipeg cash; also why is a premium given at certain times, and will you explain what advantage the sample market is to the farmer?—W. B., Govan, Sask.

A.—"Street" is a term that is applied to grain that is sold to a local elevator in wagon-load lots, or, in other words, grain that is sold on the street.

"Spot" is the term applied to grain in store at Fort William or Port Arthur, in a position to be loaded out in a cargo.

"Track" is wheat in any position that has not passed inspection at Winnipeg, or at a point of inspection. In this position it is bought on the basis of the highest contract grade, and the spread between the basis grade and the actual grade is adjusted on the date of inspection.

"Winnipeg Cash" is a term that is usually understood to mean exactly the same thing as "Spot."

A premium is paid in order to encourage the shipment of grain to a certain market, and in order also to encourage the selling of same in order

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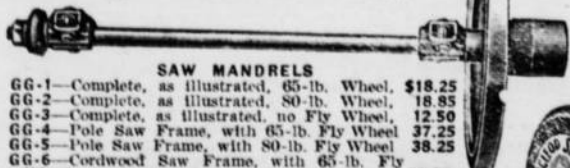
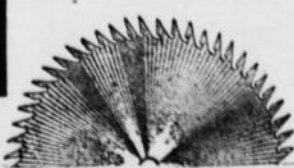
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that exporters who have contracted for cargo space will be able to secure sufficient grain to fill same.

A better illustration might be given, and that is in connection with the elevator companies, who are purchasing grain at a number of points in the country. As they buy the grain they hedge or protect their purchases in a future or option. For instance, when buying grain during the early part of November they are hedging it for December delivery, and naturally if there is a premium being offered over the December price it is in their best interests to get all the grain they possibly can unloaded at the head of the lakes in order to take advantages of that premium. This premium might be on wheat or oats, or some other grain, and they would naturally give preference to that grain on which a premium was being paid when shipping out their own grain.

The advantage of a sample market is that it enables what is a slightly better sample than the standard sample to be paid on a basis of the quality of the grain rather than upon the grade given it by the Government Inspection Department. In the grading of grain it is only to be expected that a certain sample will be just under a No. 3 Northern, and has to be graded No. 4, but is still better than the average sample of No. 4. Again, of course there are other samples that just scrape into the No. 4 grade, and such a sample would naturally not realize as good a price as would be paid for the average sample of No. 4 wheat.

The sample market is particularly of value to a shipper who has off-grade grain, such as a sample that contains, maybe, a few heated kernels, or a small mixture of some other grain that cannot be removed from the sample. There is, as a matter of fact, considerable trading at the present time in samples covered by the latter description.

Agricultural Committee Appointed

A committee, composed of President Bracken and Professor Harrison, of the Manitoba Agricultural College; Superintendent McKillican, of the Brandon Experimental Farm; the Winnipeg representative of the Dominion seed branch, and J. H. Evans, deputy minister of agriculture for Manitoba, have been appointed to decide all policies with regard to standing field crop competitions, seed fairs, and similar matters. The committee will endeavor to link up the work of Dominion and provincial institutions in the province, and prevent overlapping. This will make for greatly increased efficiency of operation.

Kernels

Cutworms are the larvae of moths or millers. A method of control is somewhat similar to that of grasshoppers. The poison bait, with the exception of the fruit, is used.

Wheat does not do so well after sunflowers as after corn, which indicates that sunflowers should be grown as a succulent winter feed only where corn does not do well.

More Timothy is grown on the North American continent than any other single crop, the chief reason for this being its free seeding habit. It is also a good feed for horses and cattle, and yields fairly well. The chief disadvantages of this crop are that it produces very little second growth, and does not stand drought very well.

Any permanent treatment of the soil for the prevention of soil drifting must be one or other of two things: First, increase the natural resistance of the soil to wind; second, lessen the force of the wind on the soil. There are two natural agencies that will do these things. They are: First, grass; second, trees.—W. C. McKillican.

Persistent use of the fanning mill helps to keep disease under control. Quite a number of diseases, wheat scab, glume spot, certain bacterial troubles, as well as flax wilt, produce light seed. Generally it is the imperfectly developed seed that bears the germ of disease, and it is these which the use of the fanning mill will remove, incidentally increasing the weight and making way for a first prize at the seed fair.

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To all Grain Growers

Since the new season commenced we have been very gratified at the large number of old, as well as new customers, who have employed our services.

We take this opportunity of thanking you and extend to you and yours our best wishes for

A Happy Christmas and Bright and Prosperous New Year

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Business and Finance

An Income for Life

THE safest of all ways of providing an assured income for the remainder of one's life is by the purchase of an annuity. A great many people, when approaching old age makes it necessary for them to retire from active business pursuits, find that, while they may have a tidy sum put by, their savings have not been sufficient for them to live upon the interest to be obtained from an ordinary investment. To live upon one's capital is dangerous because of the possibility that one may live until all has been spent, which means poverty or dependence upon others for the remaining years. By purchasing an annuity, however, it is possible to secure a considerably larger income than would be obtained from interest, and at the same time an income is assured for the remainder of one's life, no matter how long one may live.

The Government System

In Canada there are exceptional facilities for securing annuities, with absolute security, through the annuity system established by the Dominion government in 1908. Life insurance companies also sell annuities, but the terms under the government scheme are generally more favorable to the annuitant, the cost of administration being borne by the public treasury and not charged against the annuity funds. Amendments made to the Annuities Act at the last session of parliament considerably extended its scope, and whereas previously no annuity could commence before the age of 55 years, or could be for a greater sum than \$1,000 per annum, annuities can now be purchased to commence at any age and for any sum not exceeding \$5,000 per annum. An annuity may also be purchased by two persons jointly, and be payable as long as either of them is alive.

\$1,000 a Year For Life

For a person who has already reached a comparatively advanced age, an immediate annuity is a convenient form of investment. A man aged 60, for instance, can pay down \$1,040 in cash and receive an income for the remainder of his life of \$100 a year, which is almost 10 per cent. per annum. Any income up to \$5,000 a year can be obtained at the same rate, the amount required for an annuity of \$1,000 being \$10,400. Women live longer than men, and parliament, with an ungallant eye to sound finance, has decreed that they shall pay at a slightly higher rate, an annuity of \$100 for a woman of 60 costing \$1,156.

Pay as You Like

The government annuity system is very elastic, and, if desired, payments may be made either in a lump sum or by instalments for an annuity to commence at any time in the future. A man, for instance, may pay \$53.05, or slightly under 15 cents a day, from age 20 to age 60, and he will then receive an annuity of \$500 a year for the remainder of his life. The amount which he pays in this case is \$2,122, whereas to secure an income of \$500 from an investment yielding five per cent., he would have to invest \$10,000.

Country	1	2	3
Great Britain	7s. 4d.	8s. 8d.	\$2.12
France	9.32 francs	25.28 francs	4.88
Belgium	9.32 francs	23.93 francs	4.62
Switzerland	9.32 francs	9.80 francs	1.89
Italy	9.32 lira	42.25 lira	8.15
Greece	9.32 drachma	17.30 drachma	3.34
Austria	8.86 crowns	450 crowns	91.42
Germany	7.56 marks	99.44 marks	23.41

Alternative Plans

Some people hesitate to invest in an annuity on the ground that in the event of their death soon after the annuity was commenced, a great part of the money paid in would be forfeited. To meet this objection, the system provides annuities guaranteed for a definite number of years, and in the event of the annuitant dying before the stipulated period has elapsed, the balance of the payments are made to his heirs. A small additional charge is made for this guarantee. A similar provision is that included under what is known as Plan A. Under this plan, in the event of death occurring before the commencement of the annuity, the moneys paid

in, together with compound interest at four per cent. per annum, are returned to the heirs. Under Plan B this privilege is waived, and in case the purchaser of an annuity dies before the commencement of the annuity, the money which he has paid in goes into the annuity funds. Under Plan B the payments required for the purchase of a given annuity are, of course, lower than under Plan A.

The Canadian government annuity scheme is operated through the Post Office Department, and descriptive literature and full information, with tables showing rates and benefits can be obtained from any post office where money orders are sold, or from the Postmaster General, Annuities Branch, Ottawa. Letters addressed to the Postmaster General do not require postage.

Why Europe Is Not Buying

The fact that the money of all European countries is at a discount in Canada and the United States at the present time is well known, but it is doubtful if the effect of this situation on the sale of the Canadian wheat crop is fully appreciated. Most of the European countries are badly in need of food, and if they were buying on this side according to their requirements, there would be a much larger demand for Canadian wheat and better prices undoubtedly would be ruling. But badly as the people of Europe need wheat, its cost, owing to the depreciation of their currency, is so high as to make it almost impossible for them to buy in this country.

Germany, for instance, at the rate of exchange prevailing on December 16, to buy wheat in this country at \$1.80 per bushel, would have to pay between 99 and 100 marks per bushel, which at the normal rate of exchange would be equal to \$23.41. On the same basis, Canadian wheat costs Austria \$91.42 per bushel, Italy \$8.15, France \$4.88, England \$2.12, Belgium \$4.62, Switzerland \$1.89, and Greece, \$3.34.

Rates of Exchange

On December 16 the British pound, normally worth \$4.86 2-3, was quoted at Winnipeg banks at \$4.13 1/4. On the same day the money of other European countries was quoted in Canadian cents as follows:

	Dec. 16	Day's price	Normal price
French franc	7.12	19.3	19.3
Belgian franc	7.52	19.3	19.3
Swiss franc	18.35	19.3	19.3
Italian lira	4.26	19.3	19.3
Greek drachma	10.40	19.3	19.3
Norwegian crown	17.77	27.0	27.0
Danish crown	18.10	27.0	27.0
Swedish crown	23.32	26.8	26.8
Austrian crown	.40	20.3	20.3
German mark	1.81	23.8	23.8
Spanish peseta	15.75	19.5	19.5
Dutch guilder	37.20	40.0	40.0

Wheat at \$90 a Bushel

In the following table, columns 1 and 2 show the cost in European currency of one bushel of wheat at \$1.80 at the normal and present rates of exchange. Column 3 shows the equivalent of column 2 at the normal rate of exchange:

Country	1	2	3
Great Britain	7s. 4d.	8s. 8d.	\$2.12
France	9.32 francs	25.28 francs	4.88
Belgium	9.32 francs	23.93 francs	4.62
Switzerland	9.32 francs	9.80 francs	1.89
Italy	9.32 lira	42.25 lira	8.15
Greece	9.32 drachma	17.30 drachma	3.34
Austria	8.86 crowns	450 crowns	91.42
Germany	7.56 marks	99.44 marks	23.41

The Other Side

On the other hand, while the European countries whose currency is heavily discounted must pay an enormous price for their imports, it is equally true that when they export goods to this country they receive a compensating advantage. One hundred dollars in Canada normally exchanges for 420 marks in Germany, while at present it is worth no less than 5,524 marks. The same sum, before the war, was equal to 492 Austrian crowns, but at the present time it represents 25,000 crowns.

Below is shown the value in European currency of \$100 worth of goods imported to Canada at the normal and

Why Not Select a Convenient Investment?

When you have money to invest, it is advisable for you to place it in a security where principal is safe, where interest is promptly paid and easily collected, and which you can readily convert into cash.

Then why not buy Canadian Government or Municipal Bonds? These bonds offer the highest grade of security, are easily marketable and the interest coupons, which are attached to each bond, need only to be clipped off and deposited in your bank on the due date.

At existing prices, these bonds yields from 6.70% to 7.25%.

Write for a list.

Wood, Gundy & Co. Limited

Toronto
Montreal
Winnipeg

Lindsay Building,
Winnipeg

Saskatoon
New York
London, Eng.



A New Year's Wish

WE beg to thank our Customers for their business of the past year, and trust that we may be of still greater service in the New Year.

The Royal Bank of Canada

Total Resources\$598,000,000



ON THE rafters of a barn of an old Ontario farm may be seen a well-worn set of ox harness, and standing underneath it, one of the latest types of tractors on the market. The harness had been used on a splendid team of oxen when their owner, a rugged old pioneer, had plowed the virgin soil 50 or 60 years ago; but it has long since been laid aside and is now covered with dusty cobwebs. The youngest son of the old man does the same work now with the tractor in as many days as it used to take his father weeks with his ox team.

It is a long story from the days of the oxen to the days of the tractor, but the lesson remains the same, namely, that if the world's work is to be done with efficiency and economy, then it must be done by modern methods.

Forty years ago the administration of an estate would be entrusted to a private individual with all the uncertainties of personal executorship because there were no Trust Companies in Canada in these days.

The modern method, however, is to name a Trust Company organized and equipped for the work as the Executor and Trustee of a Will committing to it the administration of an estate. That is its business. We therefore solicit such an appointment under your Will. Established in 1882, this corporation is the oldest Trust Company in Canada, and has a record for the successful management of estates of every kind and size.

Write today for our booklet entitled "Making a Will." We shall be pleased to send you a copy on request.

THE TORONTO GENERAL TRUSTS CORPORATION

Winnipeg Branch, 436 Main St., John Paton, Manager
Saskatoon Branch, F. G. Lewin, Manager

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ESTABLISHED 1872

MONEY IN LIVESTOCK

CAREFUL selection of breeding cattle and the right kind of financial backing will put you in a position to make money from your herd. The Bank of Hamilton is prepared to promote any legitimate development along this line.

BANK OF HAMILTON

Western Superintendent and Manager:
F. E. KILVERT - - WINNIPEG, MAN.

"It's the Climate"

Unexcelled in North America for its equanimity. Out-door life at its best, all the year round, may be continuously enjoyed.

It is the **GOLFER'S PARADISE**—its thousand miles of touring roads are unsurpassed for motor traffic. Your last desire in home comfort will be met at the

EMPRESS HOTEL, VICTORIA

Travel in comfort by C.P.R. through the **CANADIAN PACIFIC ROCKIES**
The Giant's Wonderland

TWO TRAINS DAILY EACH WAY

Call, write or phone to the **CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY**



present rates of exchange respectively:

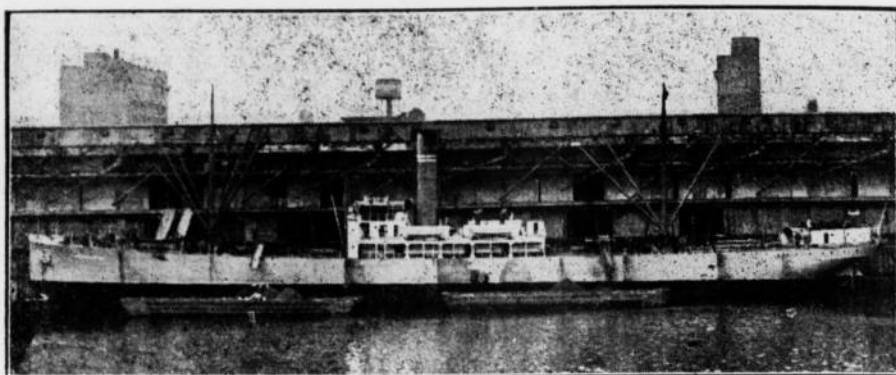
Country	Normal	Present
Great Britain	£20 10s. 9d.	£24 3s. 9d.
France	517 francs	1,404 francs
Belgium	517 francs	1,329 francs
Switzerland	517 francs	544 francs
Italy	517 lira	2,347 lira
Greece	517 drachma	961 drachma
Austria	492 crowns	25,000 cr's
Germany	420 marks	5,524 marks

Can We Forget?

From this it may be concluded that if the European countries were able to export sufficient quantities of their own products, the rate of exchange would not be a serious difficulty, because what they lost on their imports they would make up on their exports.

The Grain Growers' Guide

The European countries which suffered most severely from the war, and which are now sorely in need of food, have not, however, as yet got their industries sufficiently re-established to permit of large exports. In addition, there is the fact that, naturally, there is a prejudice against goods produced by late enemy countries. In course of time this feeling will, no doubt, be overcome to some extent, and meanwhile the lesson is being learned that any country which would sell its products abroad must be prepared to buy abroad. Trade cannot continue to flow only in one direction; eventually exports must be paid for with imports.



Carmania Coming Into Dock

Review Attacks The Guide

The Farm and Ranch Review, of Calgary, Employs Bluff and Falsehood

IN its issue of December 20, The Farm and Ranch Review, of Calgary, publishes a long editorial article in reply to and in attack upon The Grain Growers' Guide, because of the article, The Cost of Telling the Truth, which The Guide published in its issue of December 8. Charles W. Peterson, president and directing editor of the Farm and Ranch Review, sent an advance copy of the article together with a letter to Hon. T. A. Crerar. He scattered other copies of the article and also copies of his letter to Mr. Crerar. One of these copies The Guide secured and herewith is a copy of Mr. Peterson's letter to Mr. Crerar:

"I attach a re-print of the editorial page of our 20th December issue, and would call your attention to the article: 'The Cost of Telling the Truth.'

"May I ask whether you regard the farmers' political movement as being so firmly established, that you can permit irresponsible officials of The Guide to drive the entire agricultural press of the West into united and active opposition, merely to give these officials an opportunity to manufacture a dishonest but plausible case to conceal the financial result of a reckless and extravagant expansion policy?

"I give you credit for greater political sense and personal integrity, than to suppose that you will countenance such vicious and intensely tactless and stupid business methods on the part of the employees of a political party that stands officially for honesty in public life and equity and a square deal all around. Let us at least try to practice what we preach.

"(Signed) Chas. W. Peterson, President and Directing Editor." The editorial article in The Review is too long to print in full, but all the important extracts are given herewith:

Questions Guide's Claim

"The Grain Growers' Guide, in a late issue, charges that Canadian industries have entered into a conspiracy to withdraw advertising patronage from The Guide owing to its fearless attitude on the tariff question. It is also suggested that apparently it is 'up to' the farmers of the West to stand by the paper which had championed their cause, in its hour of distress. So far, The Guide is quite within its rights, although we entertain grave doubts as to the correctness of its statements. But when The Guide begins to criticize other farm journals who were pioneers when The Guide was unknown, it goes beyond the bounds of decency."

Then follow some extracts from The Guide's article. The Review then gives figures to show that The Grain Growers' Guide carried more advertising in 1919 and 1920 than any other farm

journal in Western Canada. These figures are public property and The Guide has frequently published this information. From these figures The Review insinuates that The Guide's claim that it is being boycotted is false.

Farmers' Champion

Then follows the following comment from the editor of The Review:

"We cannot speak for other agricultural journals, but as far as The Review is concerned, we have no hesitation in branding as an unmitigated falsehood any insinuation that this paper has failed at any time to champion the cause of the farmer. A search of our editorial columns will substantiate this statement. But our readers need no reassurance on this point.

"It may be true that The Guide has spent more money in its brief existence than any other agricultural paper. But if it has, it has simply spent the farmers' own money with great prodigality and perhaps unwisely. The small group of Review shareholders have during the past 16 years spent not far from \$100,000 on the paper, and have never received a dollar of dividends upon this huge outlay. If we had had the treasury of the farmers' trading organizations to dip into, we should doubtless have spent more, but perhaps without obtaining more useful results.

Calls Guide Liar

"The old saying, 'live and let live,' is one The Guide might profitably ponder over. The whole story is perfectly simple and if The Guide would state it truthfully, the farmers would give it sympathetic consideration. Since the end of the war, advertising has been seriously curtailed in most lines. The unsatisfactory crop conditions in the West during the past few years have added to the difficulty. On top of all this production costs have been enormously increased. In some cases doubled and trebled. All the agricultural journals have had, and are having, a fight for existence. Doubtless, The Guide management now finds it difficult to explain the need of more, and yet more capital outlay, and makes this frantic appeal hoping to 'pull the wool' over the eyes of the farmers and to discredit other farm journals.

"Our figures show conclusively that, as regards advertising patronage, The Review is in no better position than The Guide. There may be a deliberate 'boycott' at work. If so, we have suffered equally with The Guide. This is clearly demonstrated by the figures quoted. All agricultural papers, including The Guide, have a useful field to serve, and we may most respectfully suggest that while 'The cost of telling the truth' may come high, the cost of telling lies may, in the end, come higher still. A frank apology is in order."

United Farmers of Manitoba

Resolutions at Brandon

LOCAL workers who are interested in securing that certain resolutions are passed at Brandon convention should see to it that every resolution sent forward is accompanied by some delegate who is responsible for backing it. A moment's thought will make it clear that there is no wisdom in forwarding a resolution unless there is interest and purpose enough to have the motion at least moved and seconded. Every resolution should be: First, boiled down to its concise form; second, reviewed and revised to see that it says exactly what it was intended to say; third, fully considered as to what the effect of passing it will be; fourth, supported by two delegates who are thoroughly familiar with the facts and thoroughly in sympathy with the purpose.

Dauphin U.F.M. Convention

The four-session annual convention of the Dauphin District U.F.M., held on the 14th and 15th inst., eclipsed all former Grain Growers' gatherings of the district, both in point of program and attendance, and branches that failed to send a delegation missed something that should have been of great benefit to them in their local work.

The first session took the form of a public meeting in the Town Hall. Mr. J. L. Brown, the worthy president of the U.F.M., was the chief speaker, and lived well up to his reputation of being an uncompromising advocate of progressive thought and high ideals. Mr. A. E. Weir, chairman of the Manitoba savings, gave a very clear explanation of the provincial government schemes for rural betterment—namely, provincial savings, rural credits, and farm loans; while Mrs. I. Winters, on the piano, and Rev. H. P. Barrett, in solo, added much to the evening's entertainment.

At 9.30 the following morning in the Pollen Hall the delegates gathered punctually. Over one hundred delegates registered, drawn from 24 locals, as follows: Abbotsford, Ashville, Bay Centre, Dauphin Plains, Deepdale, Ethelbert, Gilbert Plains, Grand Narrows, Grand View, Halley, Kosiw, Fork River, Mount View, Sifton, Silverwood, South Bay, Spruce Bluff, Spruce Creek, Trembowla, Valley River, Vermillion, Makaroff, and Lemberg. Rev. J. A. Haw fittingly opened the morning session by Scripture reading and prayer, and addressed the convention for a few minutes on the importance of the work in which they were engaged, and exhorted the delegates to live up to their responsibilities.

J. W. McQuay's presidential annual address was a feature of the session. Directors Miss Jennie Strang and R. J. Avison, also the secretary and auditor, reported on their various spheres of work. Figures given by these officers showed remarkable gains in the organization. Twenty new locals had been formed during the past year, with over 110 per cent. increase in membership. The election of officers resulted as follows: President, W. J. Ward; vice-president, C. A. Mack, of Gilbert Plains; secretary-treasurer, B. F. Boughen; district directors, Mrs. J. B. Parker, Mrs. McKerchar, and Mr. John Seale. The provincial directors for Dauphin district on the Central board are Miss Jennie Strang and Mr. R. J. Avison. The resolutions committee, who were Mr. Arthur Berry, Mrs. J. W. McQuay, and Mr. L. J. Jolliffe, of Deepdale, presented a number of resolutions, which were discussed and passed by the convention. Certainly the event of the afternoon session was the fine address of Miss M. E. Finch, provincial secretary of the U.F.W.M.

At the evening session J. R. Murray, of the U.G.G., member of the committee appointed by the Canadian Council of Agriculture to investigate the feasibility of marketing the Canadian wheat crop co-operatively, held the interest of a packed hall, while he with great care and evident fairness told his audience of the contemplated wheat pool, designed to be a solution to the unsatisfactory method of marketing wheat which obtains at the present and stands between producers and the ultimate market. The intense interest shown was manifest by

Conducted Officially for the United Farmers of Manitoba by the Secretary, W. R. Wood, 306, Bank of Hamilton Building, Winnipeg

the many questions put to the speaker bearing on every angle of the problem. The following resolution was then passed by a standing vote: "That we, the U.F.M. of the Dauphin district, in convention assembled, place ourselves on record as endorsing the efforts of the promoters of the proposed wheat pool."

C. A. Mack, president of the Dauphin District Political Organization, reviewed the work of that body from its inception up to the present time. The last act of the convention was the voting of thanks to the retiring president, J. W. McQuay, in recognition of his invaluable service to the farmers' cause. The convention closed by singing the National Anthem.—B. F. B.

How One Man Helps

The following sentences from a letter received last week show how one of our workers is making good in promoting attendance at the University course. He says:

"Regarding the University course, I believe the K— local is endeavoring to work up a class there. I phoned W. C. B— and asked him if he would see to it at A—. I took the matter up at B— and asked them to do the same. Also at E—, and they appointed J. E— a committee to work E—. Mr. E— told me he might go himself. I wrote to J. L— re having a committee put on the job at O—. I have urged the K— local to do what it could, and they appointed a committee. I visited McC— local last Saturday, and urged them along this line too. I will write S—, B—, and W—. I purpose being there myself."

This is the kind of thing that counts. That kind of man is keeping the U.F.M. alive to-day. How much of that kind of work are you doing? Our movement will never really move until we get 75

per cent. of our people with that type of spirit. But in the meantime it is up to you to follow his lead.

Souris District Convention

Souris had the best convention in its history on Friday, the 10th, in the town of Deloraine. All parts of the district were represented.

The secretary's report showed that Souris leads the district associations of the province in numbers and in financial results of the spring drive. Thirty-nine locals are in operation, with prospects of at least one other being organized before the end of the year. There are five Women's Sections operating. Thirteen locals have been conducting co-operative purchase of supplies, with an estimated all-round saving of 12 per cent.

R. F. Chapman, the indefatigable district director and organizer, reported on the general work done in the district and the political drive. It had been a difficult year, and a good deal of hard work had been done with fairly satisfactory results.

The election of officers resulted in the re-election of the president, Geo. H. Brown, of Deloraine; the secretary, F. W. Ransom, of Mountainside; the district director, R. F. Chapman, of Ninga, and the district director U.F.W.M., Mrs. F. Howell, of Boissevain. There was a prolonged contest for the vice-presidency, resulting in the election of R. Johnson, of Boissevain.

In the evening, addresses were given by W. R. Wood, of the Central office, and E. E. Bayne, of the United Grain Growers Ltd. The former reviewed the year, especially in regard to provincial political action, showing the consistency of the course adopted by the provincial board, and indicating important steps taken toward formulating a platform and providing the necessary machinery for future provincial political action. Mr. Bayne outlined the proposed wheat pooling plan, which was sympathetically discussed when he had finished. Votes of thanks to the speakers brought the meeting to a close.

Convention Call

The next annual convention of the United Farmers of Manitoba is called to meet in the new Massey-Harris Building (formerly Gordon McKay Block), Brandon, on Wednesday, January 12, at 10 a.m.

The United Farm Women of Manitoba will open their convention a day earlier, that is, on Tuesday, January 11, at 9 a.m.

Delegates

Every U.F.M. local is entitled to send delegates to the convention—one for every ten members or fraction of ten. Women are equally eligible with men as delegates, and it is generally advisable where there are any women members, that at least one of the delegates be a woman. All women delegates are entitled to attend the United Farm Women's convention, which opens on Tuesday, January 11, at 9 a.m.

Credential forms for all delegates are already in the hands of local secretaries. These should be filled out and signed by the local president and secretary.

Transportation

Delegates will purchase one way (single) fare to Brandon, getting with every ticket a Standard Certificate. These will be deposited at the office of the convention when registering. In case of persons getting on a train at a flag station and purchasing tickets from the conductor, the duplex received from the conductor should be kept and turned in instead of the standard certificate. Tickets must be purchased within three days of opening of convention, and will be good for not more than three days after its close (Sunday not counted).

As last year, all fares will be pooled. For this purpose it is important that all delegates register early so that the pool rate may be struck and the arrangements for issuing vised certificates for return fare in time for all.

Registration

Arrangements will be made to begin registration on Tuesday evening, January 11, at 7.30. Delegates will hand in credentials and standard certificates, and receive numbered identification card, program and badge. Then when the pool rate has been struck, delegates may receive vised certificate. On presenting these at railway station and paying a three-fifths fare, return ticket may be procured. These should be presented at the railway station at least 30 minutes before the train is due to leave.

Accommodation

An accommodation bureau will be opened under the auspices of the City Council. It will be easily found, and we are assured that suitable accommodation will be provided for all delegates and visitors.

Resolutions

The resolutions committee, consisting of Messrs. J. W. McQuay, Robt. Milne and Robt. Forke, will meet in Brandon on Monday and Tuesday, the 10th and 11th of January. Resolutions to be placed in their hands should reach the Central office not later than Saturday, January 8.



"EASTLAKE" Grain Pickler

Quick in action—gives TOTAL IMMERSION—simple to operate—cannot get out of order—no waste of fluid.

Fill from bag or scoop, empty by tilting hopper, repeat as fast as you like.

An efficient, quick-acting pickler for busy Western Farmers.

ASK FOR OUR FREE PICKLER CIRCULAR AND PRICES.

195W

The Metallic Roofing Co. 797 Notre Dame Ave. Winnipeg

GREAT REDUCTION IN HARNESS PRICES

Before buying harness write for our new price list. We can save you money.

The S. H. BORBRIDGE CO. WINNIPEG CANADA

Robe Tanning

Hides are worth four cents per lb., and are still going lower. We are the largest tanners in the West of customers' own cattle and horse hides for Robes. Raw Hides and Lace Leather.

WRITE FOR PRICE LIST
Wheat City Tannery Ltd.
BRANDON, MAN.

For References: Ask Your Neighbor

WATCH REPAIRING

"WE HURRY"

THOMPSON, "The JEWELER" MINNEDOSA - MANITOBA

X TRY X
THE
MONARCH
X LUMBER CO. LTD. X

United Farmers of Alberta

Appeal for Relief Funds

EVERY mail is now bringing to Central office requests for help from districts, some of which have had a fourth crop failure, or where the crop has been small, and owing to the reduced prices of wheat, the returns are insufficient to provide an income for the coming winter. Right in our own province are men and women who have spent years of unmitigated toil and on account of climatic conditions during the past four years, in spite of the most rigid economy, are faced with financial disaster.

Central office is circularizing all locals, asking them to raise funds for this purpose if possible, and suggesting that they give a concert or dance for the purpose. Second-hand clothing, also, is just as acceptable as money. This should be sent to the Red Cross Society, O'Sullivan Block, Calgary; the money to Central office. The U.F.W.A. and U.F.A. provincial secretaries guarantee that all donations received for this relief work will be forwarded to needy farmers and their families.

Another Freight Advance

At a meeting of the U.F.A. executive on December 10, the matter of the railways fixing a minimum of 24,000 pounds on double-deck cars for sheep, and hogs was considered. The railways have issued a revised tariff to go into effect January 1 next, providing for this minimum, whereas previously the custom has been to charge the actual weight over the single deck minimum of 16,000 pounds.

The average weight of double-deck car loads coming into Calgary in 1919 was 17,660 pounds, while the average weight for single-deck car loads was 7,064 pounds. In view of these facts the U.F.A. executive decided to work for a reduction of the single deck minimum, if possible, to 12,000 pounds. The U.F.A. executive were represented at the annual convention of the Western

Conducted Officially for the United Farmers of Alberta by the Secretary, H. Higginbotham, Calgary, Alta.

Canada Livestock Union, where this matter was also introduced by the U.F.A. representatives, and a resolution was passed protesting against the proposed minimum of 24,000 pounds on double-deck cars, and asking that the minimum of single-deck cars be reduced to 12,000 pounds.

The freight in 1914 on shipment of a double-deck car load of sheep or hogs from Macleod to Calgary was \$26.50; this was increased to \$33.50 and again to \$45.50; this order would mean paying

and West Calgary U.F.A. and U.F.W.A. District Associations will be held on January 11, in Sandstone Hall, Calgary, beginning at 9 a.m. The business will include election of officers for 1921 and consideration of resolutions to be submitted to the U.F.A. annual convention.

For Her Kiddies

The west wind roared ceaselessly around the little, unpainted shack, as if angry with the daring of the young man and woman who were trying to

go to the city, as soon as they're old enough."

"There's lots to be done," the woman assented quickly.

"And we're the ones that must do it," Donaldson continued. "No one else can or will. We must get together—alone we're powerless—the U.F.A. has done a lot already, but there's a great deal more—"

"That wheat pool they're planning is sure a great idea," put in Dick.

"Yes, it's a great idea. But we must have more farmers in the organization before things as big as that can be accomplished—and all the farm women, too. And an organization can't be run without money—we've all got to help finance it."

"Well, we can pare down our Christmas order and still have a little left." The mother's tone was regretful, but unhesitating.

Dick rose from his chair and opened a drawer of the cupboard, when Jim laid a detaining hand on his arm: "Look here, Dick," he said, rather awkwardly, "you know I was lucky in getting my crop sold while the price was still pretty good; let me advance your subscription, and you can pay me when things brighten up a bit; and the kiddies can have the Christmas you planned."

A little more persuasion was needed before Dick accepted this offer; but the look of glad relief on the mother's face was a very pleasant recollection to Jim Donaldson as he resumed his cold, windy journey.—A.M.T.

Want to Canvass for Wheat Pool

Social Plains U.F.A. had a record attendance at their annual meeting, when a committee was appointed to arrange for a winter's program, to include debates and exchange of speakers with nearby locals. The directors were elected by proportional representation, which gave everyone present a good idea of the working of the system.

The secretary writes: "Those of us who worked in the drive would like a chance to do the same kind of work in getting contracts signed for the wheat pool, and are sure that the results would be as favorable."

1921 Calendars

The new U.F.A. calendars are now ready for mailing. Each calendar consists of a large map, showing all U.F.A. and U.F.W.A. locals, U.F.A. junior branches and U.G.G. elevators in the province, and a large sheet for each month of the year, with space provided for memoranda each day. The pages are made to fold over backwards, so that all the memoranda are retained for reference, while the current month is always shown. Last year's calendar was very popular, as many letters like the following show: "The calendar hangs before me as I write, and owing to the size and heavy type of the dates it is strictly all right." "It is very well gotten up, and every member ought to have one in his home." These calendars are on sale by Central office at 25 cents each, \$2.50 for 12.

New U.F.A. Song

Equal Rights for All is the title of a new song written and composed by H. W. Gothard, a U.F.A. member, at Ardenode. Set to lively march music; this song ought to prove very popular at U.F.A. meetings. It has been published in sheet form (words and music) on good quality music paper, and can be obtained from Central office at a cost of 25 cents per copy.

U.F.A. Briefs

About 150 farmers gathered at a U.F.A. meeting at St. Albert, and listened with enjoyment to addresses by George Bevington, Winterburn, on the banking question, and Rice Sheppard, Strathcona, on U.F.A. work.

Spruce Grove U.F.A. held a very largely-attended meeting and social evening recently. After a chicken supper, there was an excellent entertainment and several addresses by visitors from other locals, including Director Rice Sheppard.

ANNUAL CONVENTION

EDMONTON

January 18, 19, 20 and 21

\$61.50 on minimum double-deck car load from Macleod to Calgary.

Drive Returns

Total receipts from the drive up to December 22, \$72,821. Bow River continues to climb up with \$21,126; Medicine Hat keeps second place with \$9,930, but Battle River is not far behind, with \$9,262. Red Deer has raised \$7,987; Macleod, \$7,028; Victoria, \$6,359; East and West Calgary, \$3,947; Lethbridge, \$3,288; Strathcona, \$2,052; West Edmonton, \$1,181; East Edmonton, \$653.

East and West Calgary Conventions

The annual conventions of the East

make a home there; it crept in around the window and shook a loose shingle on the roof, making it rattle continuously. The sun strove to encourage them by shining brightly, but its clear light only served to emphasize the cheerlessness of the shack's interior.

A man in overalls sat by the stove, mending a much-worn boy's shoe; evidently the shoe of a bigger boy than the little fellow who played on the floor beside him. The mother stood at the table, ironing. They were making plans for the approaching Christmas.

"I did hope we'd have things more comfortable this Christmas," Dick Ritchie was saying. "But with the price of wheat the way it is, we're almost as badly off with a crop as we were last year with none."

"Many things I can do without, cheerfully," his wife remarked, "but we simply must manage a Christmas celebration for the kiddies. Poor things, they hardly remember a real Christmas."

"I figured last night how we could manage that list you made out—what was it?"

"Oh, new ties and ribbons, some picture books, a doll for Jean, blocks for the baby, and one of those mechanical building toys for Bobby—a little holly, oranges, nuts, candy—nothing very extravagant. But I told them Santa would be sure to come—Here's a car coming into the yard."

"Oh, Jim Donaldson; he's canvassing for the U.F.A. drive." Dick reached for his cap and went out into the yard. The mother went on with her work, and her thoughts went back to the kiddies' Christmas.

Presently the man came back into the house, followed by the canvasser. "Jim's been telling me I ought to give him \$6.00 for the drive; but as I say, we absolutely haven't got it, unless we take it off the Christmas stuff."

The woman's expressive face darkened, and she sighed. "We don't like to be out of the farmers' organization, Mr. Donaldson," she said, "but to take the money we want for the kiddies' playthings, when the poor tots have had so little brightness in their lives—"

"I know it seems hard-hearted to ask for it, Mrs. Ritchie," replied the canvasser, gravely. "But it's for the children we want it—yours and mine and all of them. Look at your little Jean—the teacher was telling us what a wonderful voice she has, and what an ear for music; how in this wide world can you ever give her a musical education unless you can sell your wheat and your cattle for a fair price, and unless you can get just treatment all along the line? We want to make this province a better place to live in for these young ones as they grow up; we want to make farming conditions better, so that they won't want to pick up and



Sea fish

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You can quite safely purchase your winter's needs of frozen fish and store in the open, if necessary, so long as the temperature goes no higher than 25 degrees above zero.

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Saskatchewan Grain Growers

Mike McLachlan at Work

MIKE McLACHLAN, of Swift Current, director for District No. 14 of the Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association, who was re-elected director for the second term at the recent district convention, has just completed a tour of his constituency. In a racy diary of the trip, "Mike" tells of his adventures and experiences in his characteristic style, which should prove interesting to those desirous of keeping in touch with this movement.

Leaving Swift Current on Tuesday, November 23, I arrived at Halton about nine in the evening, and found that the secretary of the local had arranged a meeting for the following evening. I hunted up a place of shelter, which was no easy matter, as everybody seemed to be full up. However, a kindly disposed Chinaman took me in. Here I had the pleasure of partaking of the usual luxuriant Chinese hospitality; receiving for cash value supper, bed, an all-night concert, and breakfast. Realizing, philosopherlike, that such has ever been the lot of reformers, I was buoyed up with the knowledge that I had fared better than my predecessors of higher calibre in "Making Democracy safe for the world."

The following evening we had an interesting and attentive meeting, with about 70 people attending. J. McLaren presided, who, after a few remarks anent Grain Growerism, introduced your humble servant.

The Wheat Price Crisis

There are two reasons for this; first, the economic sickness of our people, and, secondly, the consequences arising therefrom that our people are very receptive these days.

Topics on which they were chiefly concerned were: The elimination of the Wheat Board; the collapse of wheat prices; exchange and embargo on British securities; who are entitled to vote?; the rush of creditors to get in first and the resultant effect upon the "goats" (beg pardon—I mean the poor farmer tribe). Sacrifices are demanded now as in former times, and what better sacrifice could be offered up than the farmer, since he is the "clean species"?

The following afternoon I hied me to Surprise local, about 22 miles north. Allen McLaren, of Surprise, kindly transferred me thence by auto, having assured himself that I was fully equipped inwardly to stand the strain. He drove me over to the school house, where Noah Evans had rounded up by means of the telephone about forty residents—a fairly satisfactory number considering the short notice.

Noah Evans occupied the chair, and following his introduction, I gave an address on similar lines to the one delivered at Halton. Enquiries on the suggested pooling of wheat were made and the difficulties of the same being adopted at the present time were pointed out, but that the same was under consideration and progress was being made with regard to future crops.

Owing to a mixed population, difficulties are experienced in keeping the local up to standard pitch. There are no women connected with this local, one consequence of which is that the social side of their gatherings is not encouraging. Friction in co-operative trading is also held responsible for decay in continued interest in our movement; but the greatest interest is evinced in the latest phase of our work, viz., the political activities.

The question of provincial politics was not raised. The conditions of the grain markets have a very adverse effect on the morale of the people; while reports of farmers quitting the land were given, with the names of some as supplementary evidence. Others are deferring similar action in contemplation of a change of attitude more in sympathy with agriculturalists on the part of our federal authorities.

Owing to the cosmopolitan nature of the settlers and lack of assimilation, local activities from a social aspect are rather slow. Absence of railway facilities also have a crippling effect on these

Conducted Officially for the Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association by the Secretary, J. B. Musselman, Regina, Sask.

settlers, from both a financial and social standpoint. Apparently they seemed heartened by having someone from outside, in connection with our association, to visit them. They seem also to realize that if they are ever to emerge from present conditions they must do it themselves through their own Grain Growers' organization.

Meeting at Cliftonville

After again enjoying the hospitality of Alex. McLaren for the night, he kindly handed me over to the tender care of Mr. Kirk, of Cliftonville, about 12 miles east. The latter at once got the bells ringing and arranged a meet-

ing for Saturday evening, November 27, which was very successful. Mr. Grumbly occupied the chair, and there were about 70 people present. Following my address they decided to resurrect themselves as a local, satisfied that there was no way to redeem themselves except through co-operating as an association.

The Wheat Board and bad conditions generally have aroused the same feelings of disgust and dismay here as elsewhere. Everybody is anxious to provide the ordinary social amenities that go towards making life worth while, at the earliest opportunity; political effort, by general consent, is the only way out.

From here I was carried off by Mr. Hesse to spend the Sabbath, he agreeing to place me over to Haverhill local, a distance of 14 miles north and west, in preparation of holding a meeting there on Monday, November 29. During my stay with Mr. Hesse, at the request of Mr. Mansell, I arranged to turn back to Kellerville and address a meeting on Wednesday, December 1.

Arriving at Haverhill on Monday afternoon, I held a meeting at the schoolhouse, with Mr. Eastwood presiding, and about 60 persons put in an appearance. Similar interest was displayed here as elsewhere. This local also realizes that as an industry the farmers have their backs to the wall and have decided to reform their ranks to battle on for better conditions.

Here again they have a mixed population, which makes it a little hard. But with patience things will be all right, as our language, which the people are unable to understand perfectly, is seeping in. There is nothing like hard knocks to make people understand, language apart. The disastrous state of the wheat market is causing the people to be sorely perplexed, and they are looking to such an organization as the Grain Growers as the means of improving their conditions.

After spending the night as the guest of Mr. Eastwood, I was motored over to Richmond by Mr. Cruikshank for an evening meeting. Here I found the people already assembled and proceedings commenced without any parleying. Bruce Anderson was in the chair, with F. E. Haskell (who, by the way, was responsible for getting me into this land awaiting railway facilities), acting as secretary. By way of preliminary, W. E. Hubbard was called to give his report as delegate to Swift Current district convention. For a young delegate and his first convention experience he gave a good account of his stewardship, his report being most accurate,

Meeting at Kellerville

Once again I was taken prisoner, this time by H. Parsons and his guid wife,

proving that he had taken his commission seriously, as it should be—but not always adhered to.

The attendance was about 120, and my message was cordially received and early bore fruit. This local, while a fairly good one, was getting a little disjointed (this I gathered from the secretary) and badly needing a stimulant. In lieu of a vote of thanks to the speaker, W. Knight went round and signed up 22 members, amongst which were several ladies.

and the following day was taken down to Kellerville. Although only a short notice, 50 men and women turned out. Mr. Keller took charge of the proceedings, and forthwith called on me to say my say. I once again launched forth, dealing with the fundamentals of organization; the origin, necessity and purpose of same, and again the results were apparently infectious. A new

board, new life, and enthusiasm was aroused, the outcome of which I shall watch with great interest.

The same conditions prevail here as elsewhere; the slogan being, "outside, or starvation." The sheriff's attitude is creating bitterness and conditions are crippling.

From Kellerville I was driven to Burstall by W. E. Hibbard, of Richmond (who claims to have the smoothest-running car in the district). He delivered me safely over to A. E. Toudy, secretary of Gilrockie; which entailed a trip of 23 miles or so.

Arriving here on Thursday, December 2, I found nothing could be done until Saturday evening, as there were no phones in this district. However, a few enthusiasts getting a hustle on, we gathered 'em in to the number of about 75. With Art Cunningham in the chair and the nice things he said, coupled with the fact that Secretary Toudy was in a critical mood, I felt compelled to do my best, and as there were no complaints, apparently I made the grade.

Meeting at Estuary

On Sunday, December 3, Mr. Snyder kindly consented to take me into Estuary, a distance of 28 miles, provided he could squeeze me in with the "chickens." Having a weakness for chickens, and these being nice and well-behaved, this was easy of accomplishment. Hence I arrived safely in Estuary in time for dinner.

Here I remained until Monday morning, leaving for Swift Current around 10 a.m. One more lay-over in Swift Current, then for home, 12 miles south-east, to meditate on what the results of my efforts will be. I might add that I received every kindness and assistance possible in each district I visited, and came away with pleasant memories of the hospitality extended by the people residing between that stretch of country lying north of Halton to Estuary.

ANNUAL CONVENTION

AT MOOSE JAW.

Commencing Tuesday, February 1 to February 4

All About All Crops

The production of good crops is the foundation of successful farming. This does not apply to straight grain growing alone. It applies to stock raising and dairy farming as well. Abundance of feed, grain, roughage and pasture is necessary to success in these lines of farming. Grain growers, breeders, dairy farmers, feeders—all are equally interested in the production of good crops.

Western Canada has her own problems in crop production. Her conditions of soil and climate are markedly different from those even of the northern wheat growing states. For this reason the vast majority of books that have been written on crop production miss much of value to the farmer of Western Canada. A great need has existed for an authoritative book, dealing with the problems of the western farmer in the production of grain and fodder crops.

This book has now been written. It was written by Prof. John Bracken, and in it he has put the results of his many years experience as a practical farmer, an observer, an experimentalist and investigator and teacher.

Commercial companies employ experts at high salaries to outline methods that will give bigger profits. Why shouldn't the farmer do the same. You can employ Western Canada's foremost crop authority for \$3.00. You employ a man to "expert" on your tractor. Your crops are worth much more than that. Why not let Prof. Bracken expert on them for you? Now is the time to do it. Once the seed is sown it passes largely from your control. Insure bigger profits next fall by getting this information now.

CROP PRODUCTION IN WESTERN CANADA

Contains 428 pages, 15 chapters, each full of information on a specific crop such as Wheat, Oats, Barley, Rye, Flax, Peas, Forage Crops, Root Crops, Corn, Potatoes, etc. The illustrations (165 in number) are especially prepared with the object of conveying directly to the eye the results of the different methods of crop and soil treatment. Charts for all the chief crops, and these are an education in themselves on the cultural methods that give best returns on the prairie.

SEND NO MONEY

No, not a cent, merely fill in the coupon and mail it to us. By return of mail you'll receive not a pamphlet or circular, but this wonderful book, *Crop Production in Western Canada*.

Keep it seven days—look it over in your own home. Think about some of its teachings. If it doesn't show you how you can easily increase the size of your crop and your income, mail the book back and you will be out nothing.

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We are anxious to increase the number of readers of *The Guide*, and will donate this book to you free and post paid, if you will collect from your neighbors two new subscriptions at \$2.00 each for one year, or one new three-year subscription for \$4.00, or \$6.00 worth of renewal subscriptions, and forward the names and money to our office with your request for the book.

YOUR OWN SUBSCRIPTION WILL NOT COUNT



JOHN BRACKEN

The Grain Growers' Guide,

Winnipeg, Man.

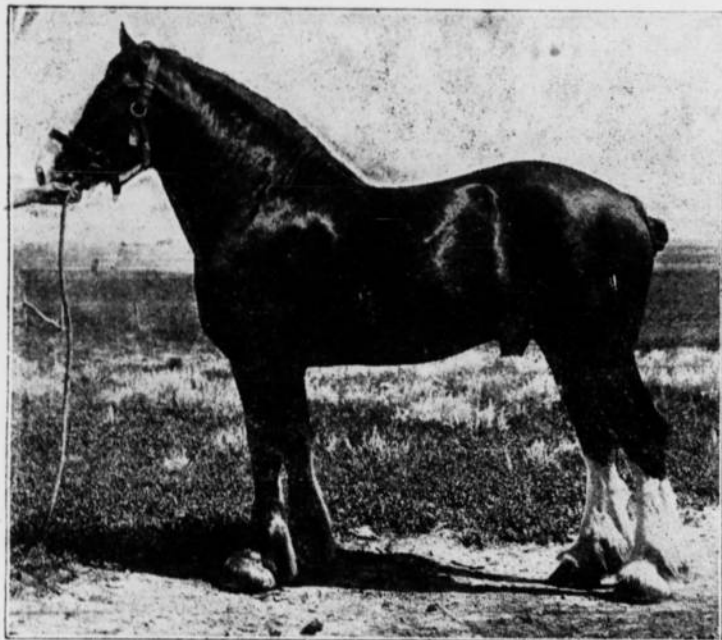
Gentlemen: Send me on approval, a copy of *Crop Production in Western Canada*, with the distinct understanding that I have, seven days after its receipt, to either remail the book to you (unsoiled) or send you its price, viz., \$3.00.

NAME

P.O. PROV.

ORRY'S MOUNT STOCK FARM

Clydesdales



BARON OF ARCOLA

Owing to the death of my husband, by accident, I am desirous of disposing of his Stud of Registered Clydesdales, which are now offered for Sale by Private Treaty.

LADY BENNETT, 10 years, by Baron Cedarstrome.
DOUNE LODGE QUEEN ANNE, 7 years, by Baron Romeo.
DOUNE LODGE LADY LAKE, 5 years, by Clive.
DOUNE LODGE DORIS, 5 years, by Baron of Arcola.
DOUNE LODGE HELEN, 4 years, by Baron of Arcola.
DOUNE LODGE MARGARET, 3 years, by Baron of Arcola.
ORRY'S MOUNT DUCHESS, 5 years, by Gallant Buchlyvie.
ORRY'S MOUNT HERO, 2 years, by Halls Surprise.
JACK CANUCK, 2 years, by Lord Dundurn.

All these mares have been prize winners at the Western Fairs. Those shown at Regina Winter Fair this fall secured three first prizes and four seconds. They are good, weighty individuals, ranging from 1,700 pounds up. The imported Stallion, Jack Canuck, is an exceptionally good horse, winning first prize at the Brandon Winter Fair, 1920, in a strong class of 18. His sire is by Bonnie Buchlyvie. He is a real drafter, weighing well over a ton. Orry's Mount Hero is the colt which elicited so much praise at the Regina Fair in November.

In addition to the animals listed, there are also promising Foals

MRS. WM. QUARK - Hearne, Sask.

Eleven miles direct South of Drinkwater, C.P.R.
Two miles direct North of Hearne, C.N.R.

Scottish Livestock Supremacy

Can It Be Indefinitely Maintained?

IT is interesting to observe that in the work of improving breeds in the United States and Canada, we have never been able to establish our independence of Scotland. In most of the breeds originating in other countries we have been able to produce individuals at least as good as those which can be imported. Belgium is now looking to the United States for the rehabilitation of her studs; Britain draws Percherons from Canada, France and the United States with impartiality; the constructive work done in America on Merino sheep has never been excelled anywhere; this continent is supreme in the productivity of its Holsteins; speaking without figures, it may be safely said that there are more outstanding Jerseys and Guernseys on this side than in the home of these breeds; the American Hereford promoter is practically independent of England. But in Clydesdales, Ayrshires, Galloways, Aberdeen-Angus and Shorthorns we are under the necessity of importing freely in order to continue our progress. In the case of Shorthorns we may differentiate—the highest priced Bates-bred beast on record was an American product, while in Scotch-bred cattle the supremacy of Caledonia has never been challenged.

The question of our length of experience with the various breeds is not sufficient explanation, as the Clydesdale had the start of his Belgian competitor in the United States, and Aberdeen-Angus cattle were favorably known before the days of Anxiety 4th and the line of bulls which Americanized the Hereford breed.

Product of Environment

Some may contend that the peculiar combination of soil, water and climatic conditions of Scotland are essential to the maintenance of the Scottish breeds in all their admirable characteristics, and that as these conditions cannot be duplicated elsewhere, it will always be necessary to recur to the fountainhead for fresh blood in order to remain faithful to the approved pattern. This would be a disastrous admission and quite enough to sign the death warrant of these breeds on this continent, for on both sides of the line we are an ambitious people, not content to pay indefinite tribute to another people for services which our own genius working with other material can render, but looking forward to the day when our achievements in all lines of breeding will earn for us the reputation we now enjoy in Holstein-Friesian circles. To allow that Scottish stock cannot attain the Scottish standard of perfection in America is the best reason which could be urged for the promotion of those other breeds which experience has proved can be produced here in competition with the world's best. If the pursuit of the Scottish ideal is hopeless, now is the time to stop. Happily we do not all grant the premise.

Art and Livestock Breeding

Some well-known writer has complained about the poverty of Scotland in artists, a charge which, of course, would be hotly disputed by Scots everywhere, just as a similar charge would be resented by loyal Mexicans, Arabs or Norwegians. Though her painters, poets, and musicians, with a few notable exceptions, have never gained recognition outside the borders of the country, it is singularly true that the whole race is gifted with unrivalled ability to mould the living animal form. Is it not perfectly natural to expect that the same practical qualities which distinguish the Scot should lead him to seek some medium for the expression of his creative instinct in which the ends of beauty and utility are conjointly served? Livestock breeding affords this opportunity just as truly as does architecture or automobile design. The limb of a Footprint is alike a study in mechanics and in grace of outline; eye and palate sit together, with the scales between, in judgment on a Glencarnock Victor.

The artistic sense has had a greater influence in the development of the Scottish breeds than in any others, and perhaps in the subsequent transplantation to these shores it is not to be expected that they will be maintained

with the same skill. But there are able imitators, and some day there will be a Princeps Domino or a Minerva Beets in the ranks of the Shorthorn—some genuine home-grown product, clearly better than anything which can be bought overseas.

There is, however, one very obvious way in which the Scotch have maintained their lead in their own breeds, and that is by keeping the best always within the country. Foreign buyers are obliged to pay handsomely for really first-class stock, while the best are not to be bought. The Saskatchewan commission had some experience of this last summer. Compare this with the frequent purchase of first-prize winners at Paris and Nogent, or the advertisement carried in American papers recently offering for sale the best Hereford bull in England. The Scottish policy accomplishes the end sought, but at some expense. Sooner or later the breed in its new home is outdistanced by those which are not under the same handicap. It remains to be seen whether Scotland can practice this policy indefinitely and still retain her North American market.

Color Indicates Fleshing Qualities

Some very interesting investigational work has been carried out by Pitt on the inheritance of coat color in Hereford cattle and its value as an indication of feeding qualities. As is well known, there are two distinct shades of red in the body color of this breed. There is the so-called yellow, and the dark shade of red, spoken of as claret. After observing this over a number of years, Pitt states, "There is now evidence that dark-coated cattle (clarets) do not feed so quickly as the pale browns (yellows), but put on their flesh more evenly; and that the yellows feed faster, getting excessively fat, but tend to become patchy and uneven, the fat accumulating in lumps." We suggest that this patchiness of the yellows is only true of stock kept in a high degree of flesh for a long time, and certainly cannot be urged against commercial cattle receiving only the usual market finish.

At the present time there is a tendency in favor of the clarets in the sale ring, which is rather unfortunate, for in breeding the yellow is a Mendelian dominant, which is to say it will reproduce in the well-known three to one proportion.

Inheritance in Dairy Cattle

Prof. Gowen, of the University of Maine, gives expression to a new idea concerning the inheritance of certain important traits in dairy cattle. He first reaffirms what has been taught for a long time, that the dam and sire are both to some extent responsible for both the milk yield and the milk quality in their offspring. He then goes on to say that in a cross between a high producing parent and a low producing parent, the average of the production of the second generation will be closer to that of the high producing parent. That is to say, a bull whose inheritance represents 16,000 pounds milk in 365 days, mated to females with an average production of 8,000 pounds, will produce heifers which will tend to yield more than an average of 12,000 pounds, which is the figure half way between the inheritance of sire and dam.

On the other hand, in the crosses between a bull of known high butter-fat percentage and low testing cows, the second generation heifers will tend to follow their dams rather than the potential ability of the sires. For example, a sire descended from a four per cent. dam and possessing four per cent. sisters is mated with cows testing 3.4 per cent. The test of his daughters from this group of dams will be more likely to test 3.5 and 3.6 than they will be to reach the mean of their inheritance, 3.7, or to surpass it.

These two facts are based on the belief that high yield is partially dominant as a unit character to low yield, and that low test is partially dominant to high test.

The Most Important Book Announcement of the Year

Dry Farming in Western Canada

By Prof. John Bracken—Ready Jan. 5, 1921

There is nothing like it. It is by far the most complete and practical book ever written for the farmer. Absolutely new and up-to-date. Contains the most modern teaching in this line.

Professor Bracken takes a place in the front rank of those who have gone to work to discover the best farming practices and make them known. In this work he has not only given us the results of his experience as our foremost experimenter, investigator and observer, but has drawn on the experience of successful farmers on the whole plains area.

No effort has been spared to give the very best information on the most important single practical problem confronting agriculturists today.

Dry Farming in Western Canada

fills a need both widespread and acute, as farming under scanty rainfall conditions is becoming a greater problem each year.

You will value this book the first time you read it, you will value it more as you read it again, mark it for reference and consult it as individual problems arise.

The text is clear and specific (easily understood), the illustrations, 115 in number are the best pictures ever taken to explain the text. Seventeen chapters, over 400 pages, handsomely and durably bound.

The record of the author (Canada's greatest crop authority) guarantees the value of the book.

There is a dry farming problem on every farm, therefore, the teachings of this book can be profitably used in any district.

GET IT ON OUR SEVEN-DAY APPROVAL PLAN

It is impossible to describe so important a work in this space. We want every farmer interested in this subject to get a copy for seven days free reading. He must then be satisfied and have every question answered before sending any money. Keep it in the home seven days; if you want to keep it then send us \$3.00; if not, return it (unsoiled) and you are out nothing. We take all the risk.



The Grain Growers' Guide

Book Department WINNIPEG, MAN.

FILL IN AND MAIL THE COUPON TODAY

The Grain Growers' Guide,
Winnipeg, Man.

Gentlemen: I have read the above advertisement. Send me Professor Bracken's new book, DRY FARMING IN WESTERN CANADA. I agree to send you its price, viz., \$3.00, within seven days after its receipt or return the book to you unsoiled.

NAME

P.O. PROV.

In Livestock Circles

Death of Wm. Quark

Although we are in possession of only the meagerest details, we make the announcement to our readers of the lamentable death by accident of Wm. Quark, Hearne, Sask. He had long been a lover of the Clyde horse and when circumstances afforded, he commenced the building of a very creditable stud. Most of his female purchases were from Doune Lodge. The

good imported stallion, Jack Canuck, which won first for Ben Finlayson at Brandon in a very strong class, was obtained to head this select little bunch. Mrs. Quark has decided to disperse the stud, and elsewhere in the paper her announcement may be found.

Maurer Still in the Game

A casual glance through the livestock advertising will inform readers that John Maurer, after a long time out of the newspaper columns, has come in again to give an account of his operations. Mr. Maurer will be remembered as one of the original promoters of the breed in the province of Alberta, and along about 1912-13 this herd was the big thing on the western fair circuit. During the interval they have been always in the game, always using the best boars available to keep up the high quality of the stock, and now that numbers have grown past the point where local demand and old customers can absorb it all, Mr.

DON'T LET THE WIND BLOW YOUR PROFITS AWAY

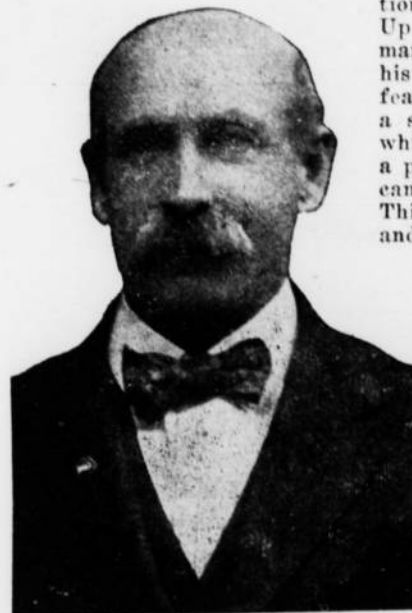
SOIL DRIFTING CAN BE STOPPED

Soil-drifting is becoming, each year, a more serious menace to successful farming in Western Canada. Districts that years ago grew wheat with profit dare not seed it today. Land values have decreased—those farmers capable of doing so have moved out and the beginning of the end is in sight.

And yet soil-drifting can be stopped. It can be stopped in an entirely practical and simple way within the means of every farmer. It can be stopped without the loss of crop—indeed, with bigger returns than were possible before. It can be stopped without recourse to fresh crops or expensive tillage methods. We say it can be stopped because it has been stopped under the most trying conditions.

Up near Rosthern, Sask., there lives a man who has stopped soil-drifting on his farm once and for all. He does not fear soil-drifting because he has made a study of it. He knows the factors which cause it and he has worked out a practical system of farming which it cannot effect.

This man's name is Seager Wheeler, and in addition to being one of the so-called exceptional farmers who always get a good crop no matter how much his district suffers, he is also the world's champion grain grower. He has won more international sweepstakes for hard, red spring wheat than any other one man. His method (and the principles on which it is founded) is fully outlined in this remarkable book **Profitable Grain Growing**. In it he gives all matters pertaining to grain growing in Western Canada. He does it in an intensely interesting and practical way—one farmer talking to another. It is a book all can understand and profit by.



Proper Tillage Means Bigger Profits

If you are one of the thousands of farmers in Western Canada who has seen good yields vanish before wind, drought or rust, you need **Profitable Grain Growing**, a book written by Western Canada's most renowned agriculturist. Seager Wheeler has spent over 30 years in practical farming in this country. He has devoted a lifetime to the study of better, earlier varieties of grain, more resistant to rust and frost. He has specialized in tillage methods to combat weeds, drought, soil-drifting and their attendant evils.

Profitable Grain Growing

contains 31 chapters, each one brim full of practical and useful money-saving points. 350 pages, large, clear, readable type, relieved by 85 descriptive illustrations, printed on good paper, and beautifully bound. The book is not designed as a text, but is written in simple language expressly to meet the conditions on the average Canadian farm.

You can get this wonderful book on approval

We do not ask you to risk one cent on this book. Send us the coupon and we will send it at our expense for your free inspection. Get it at our expense—look it over at your leisure, and we are convinced that you will say—as thousands of others have said—that it is the biggest three dollars worth you ever saw.

We are anxious to increase the number of readers to The Guide, and will donate this book to you free and postpaid, if you will collect from your neighbors two new subscriptions at \$2.00 each for one year, or one new three-year subscription for \$4.00, or \$6.00 worth of renewals, and forward the names and money to our office with your request for the book.

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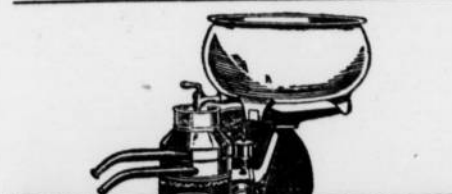
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ON
FREE
TRIAL

The
Grain
Growers' Guide,
Winnipeg, Man.

Gentlemen: Send me on approval a copy of Seager Wheeler's book, **Profitable Grain Growing**, with the distinct understanding that I have, seven days after its receipt, to either return the book to you (unsoiled), or send you its price, viz., \$3.00.

48



De Laval Cream Separator

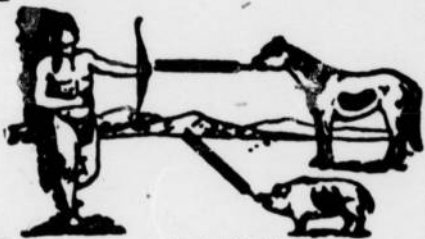
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more than 2,500,000 in use

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A BOON to ALL Horse OWNERS



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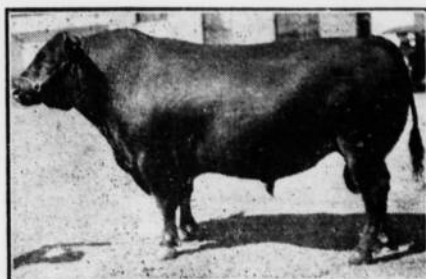
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Rosadore of Glencarnock

At the head of the Aberdeen-Angus herd of S. C. Pritchard, Camrose, Alta.

Maurer again puts his offering before Guide readers. Have a look at it.

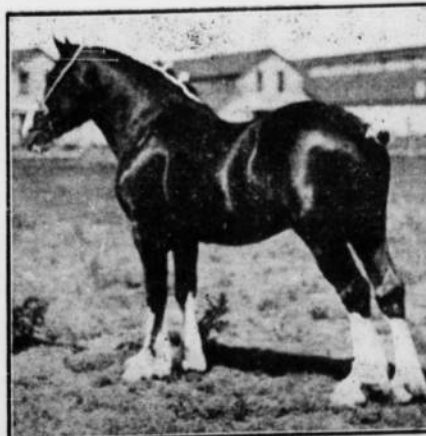
Shorthorn Herd Book Out

A group of interested cattle men spent a pleasant half hour in a sleeper going to Chicago listening to Prof. Carlyle's comparison of British and Canadian breed societies and their activities. The most remarkable difference exists in the promptness with which herd books are published. In the Old Country it is usually a matter of 24 months between the date of the arrival of a calf crop and the publication of the herd book which lists it. In this country our herd book follows within a few months in those associations which are now large enough to publish a book yearly.

We are reminded again of Prof. Carlyle's remarks about the promptness of Canadian organizations by the arrival of the last volume of the Dominion Shorthorn Herd Book, Volume 27, listing bulls from 136001 to 141700, and cows from 156501 to 164800. The book is got up uniform with the previously published volumes and like the others is a model of carefulness in composition and economy and completeness in printing.

Alberta Steers at Guelph

Following appearance at the International, Prof. Dowell's bunch of 14 steers, contributed by Alberta breeders and fed at the college, were taken to Guelph winter fair. John Wilson, of Innisfail, who judged the Herefords, tells us that they compared very favorably with the best steers shown by eastern exhibitors. The Herefords, as might be expected, swept the boards. The Angus cattle won first, fifth and sixth in their respective classes, and Alberta Type was made champion Angus steer. Alberta Supreme, the steer bred in the University herd, was first in his class and reserve to the champion of the show for Shorthorn honors. The choice of champion steer of the show was very close, and Col. McEwen had to be called in to settle the dispute between the judges. The award was finally given to the Shorthorn steer.



Doune Lodge Baron's Print

First prize two-year-old Clyde at Regina. Owned by H. J. Minor, Earl Grey, Sask.

Matchless Pete, and reserve was Greenwood Gay Lad 2nd, bred by V. W. Smith, Camrose, Alta. The class for three best steers also required a referee. In this case the decision was in favor of Prof. Dowell's three Herefords, three Shorthorns being placed second.



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Farm Women's Clubs

East Hill W.G.G.A. are Hustlers

WE organized last January, enlisting nearly all the women around, amounting to about 15 altogether. A program was drawn up for the winter, in conjunction with the men, for the purpose of studying problems of interest. Papers were given on the farmers' platform, municipal hospitals, marketing of wheat, total prohibition, and recent conventions. Committees were appointed, who saw to it that we had something outside business, with the result that we enjoy songs, recitations, and readings. The older school children liked to come to our meetings, and challenged us to spell against them. We accepted the challenge, and so a social evening was arranged for the try-out. Excitement ran high, but in the end the younger fry were the victors. However, we took our defeat like good "fellows," and served a fine lunch to finish up with.

The summer program was arranged so that it could be held at the members' homes. Home nursing demonstrations, co-operation between home and school, responsibilities of the franchise, making over clothing, demonstrations given for Christmas presents, should housekeeping be a profession, and how to make poultry pay were the main subjects discussed in the warmer months. Between these meetings we arranged a social gathering at the school, playing games with the children and giving them supper afterwards. In the evening we had singers and speakers from the city, who were very interesting.

Later a chicken supper and bazaar was held, followed by a dance, for the purpose of raising funds. For the bazaar each member gave two articles, as well as providing her share of the eatables. The event was a great success. Attractive booths were arranged, and to the delight of the children there was a fish-pond. We only charged 50 cents for the supper, which was served from six to nine. After that there was a concert and dance, which everyone enjoyed. A lunch for the dancers was also provided. The whole affair was a big success for a first attempt at a chicken supper, the receipts being \$123.71.

We want you to know that we have our own farmers' co-operative store in North Battleford, which is well patronized. Adjoining it is our rest room, which is plainly furnished, but comfortable. It is a great boon to both city and country people. The manager of the store acts as cartaker, and we are hoping very soon to find someone who will take the position of matron. The rest room is financed by subscriptions from the rural municipality of North Battleford, our own locals, home-makers' clubs, etc.

In all our work we strive to co-operate, and hope this will help some other club to buck up and win in the race for making better community life.

Manitoba Convention

The date of the Manitoba convention has been set for January 12, 13, and 14. Women members of the U.F.M. are asked to notice special session for women on Tuesday, January 11. This special session is being held in order that the business of the Women's Section may be dealt with, so that the women may be free to attend the sessions of the general convention. Watch for program of convention in next week's Guide.

A Far-Distant Local

How wonderful it is to achieve fame overnight, as it were. Our humble little

local, with only twelve members, were pursuing the even tenor of their way, holding monthly meetings and enjoying the social and intellectual stimulus thus afforded, when like a bolt from the blue comes the urgent command from the Associate Editor of the G.G.G. to give an account of our achievements for the year. In January, 1920, half a dozen of us met to make plans to send a delegate to the convention in Calgary. The U.F.A. did the major part of the work

in getting up a raffle and dance, which was a decided success, and gave half the proceeds toward sending the U.F.W.A. delegate. That delegate thoroughly absorbed said convention, and returned with the lofty resolve to stir our club to the very core, and make over the whole community in 1920. If acts and deeds had kept pace with our whims we would be one of the liveliest locals in the constituency.

We started early

in the year to study the tariff question, and some of the members surprised us with their excellent papers on same, and while we may not (off-hand) be able to have a debate with Mr. Meighen, still we might be bright enough to detect some of his erroneous statements.

We also took up gardening, and endeavored to have the members beautify the grounds surrounding their homes with a shrubbery and flowers. We believe that they exert a refining influence on human nature, especially as we have to depend mostly on ourselves for whatever of beauty comes into our lives on the rolling prairies.

We are quite fortunate in having for one of our members a graduate musician (both vocal and instrumental) of some of the best schools in Europe, who has undertaken to drill us in singing some of the favorite old songs and to tell us about the great master musicians. The uplifting influence of same has already been felt in brightening the lives of members who do not have a chance to hear good music, perhaps for months at a time.

Current events and interchange of favorite recipes are frequent and interesting features of our meetings, as one is never too old to learn some short cut or labor-saving device in the daily routine, thus leaving more time for reading, study, or recreation.

Health conditions were studied this summer, and our arch enemy, the fly, came in for his just share of abuse. A most terrific warfare was waged against him, as it was generally conceded that he was responsible for most summer ailments, especially among children. We have a municipal hospital in our nearest town, Vermilion, which is a great blessing to the community. We took a lively interest in the prohibition campaign; did our best to see that our members were thoroughly informed on the evils of the liquor traffic. One of our members gave us a splendid lecture on the subject.

Several of our members are experts in the canning of fruits and vegetables, and have given us demonstrations, which have proved very useful to the other members not so proficient.

There is no rest room in our nearest town, which is twelve miles away, as some of our members only make the trip once in a month or two.

Our meetings are held in the members' homes, and we never had any trouble in securing willing hostesses. Ten cents is collected from everyone present at our gatherings, which goes towards the club funds. We are rather an isolated little community in the winter, but we try to keep alive to what is going on in the great world outside, and our meetings are very friendly and harmonious.—Mrs. G. N. King, Vermilion, Alta.



The Trenton W.G.G.A., Davidson, Sask.

TROUBLED WITH ITCHY ECZEMA

**In Rash On Face And Limbs.
Cuticura Heals.**

"I had been troubled with eczema on my face which took the form of a rash. Later it broke out on my limbs and they itched very much, causing me to scratch them until they were bleeding. The rash would often keep me awake at night."

"I tried some remedies, which failed, and then thought I would try Cuticura Soap and Ointment. It was not long till the rash began to disappear, and I used three cakes of Soap and four boxes of Ointment, which healed me." (Signed) W. M. Hymers, Paris, Ont., Sept. 12, 1919.

Cuticura Soap to cleanse, Cuticura Ointment to soothe and heal.

Soap 25c, Ointment 25 and 50c. Sold throughout the Dominion. Canadian Depot: Lyman, Limited, St. Paul St., Montreal. Cuticura Soap shaves without mug.

Reston Have Health Talk

The Reston Women's Institute was fortunate in securing Dr. Fraser, from the Public Health Department, Winnipeg, to give an address at the October meeting, which was held in the evening to give every one a chance of being present.

When at the California convention, Dr. Fraser found that Manitoba was not only abreast, but ahead of other countries in its attention to public health and its number of district nurses.

A book shower was held on Saturday, October 16, in the rest room, and was quite a success. About 50 books were added to the volumes sent by the Extension Department of the Agricultural College. Tea was served from four to ten, bringing in \$13.75 towards the funds.

The cemetery committee did excellent work during the summer. The fund was well subscribed to, and is still open.

The Women's Institute has certainly "come to stay." Thirty dollars was subscribed to the school fair for prizes, and whatever leads towards uplift and progress, the institute will stand behind ready to help.

At next meeting there will be a discussion on the best way of training children and making the home attractive. It will take the form of a debate. Resolved, that at the training of children strictness has better results than leniency. Six ladies will take part in this debate, and judges will decide which side wins.

Correction for Tantallon

We wish to make a correction in the report of the Tantallon W.G.A., which appeared in the issue of the Guide of December 8. The statement gave the impression that the W.G.A. had been trying to get a community church built. This organization has been interested in the movement, but other sections of the community have been doing their share toward the building of the church. There has been a church organization in Tantallon for many years, but it was decided to postpone building operations until materials and labor become more reasonable.

Lidstone News Notes

The Women's Institute of Lidstone held a very successful Hallowe'en social. The entertainment consisted of games, contests, and music. The proceeds will be used for the Children's Aid Society, and to purchase materials with which to make garments for needy dependents of soldiers.

Aid Burned-Out Member

At our last annual meeting we left the Perley Association and organized under our present name. We have only eight members at present, although

several others have promised to join at our next annual meeting. We hold our meetings regularly at each other's houses, and enjoy these very much. Last June we held a successful garden party in aid of the blind soldiers, and were able to send them \$30. A hallowe'en dance was planned on October 29 for the Navy Fund, but the weather was unfavorable. It was a very wet night, and no one came. We postponed it for a week, but the roads were so bad only a few turned out, so we just had a social evening.

We have made arrangements to have the travelling library from Regina, as we lost our permanent library on leaving the Perley Association.

One of our members had her home burned down and lost everything. At our last meeting we and a few other ladies who are not members gave her a shower of household things, for which she was very grateful. We are hoping to be able to form a men's association at our annual meeting, as there are more of the men, who are members of the G.G.A.—Mrs. F. Nicholson, secretary, Mainstay W.G.A.

Club Briefs

Vernon local, organized less than a year, feels that its meetings are very much worth while. In April we gave a concert and dance, and during the summer realized \$45 from a quilting raffle. This was put toward a rest room at Sibbald. They have between 80 and 90 per cent. of the women in their neighborhood enrolled in the club and expect to have them all before the end of the year. The club is particularly interested in rural school problems. This subject was discussed at their last meeting and a special committee was appointed to co-operate with the school.

Several new junior locals have come to our attention recently, they are: Preeceville Junior U.F.A., Cherry Grove Junior U.F.A., Enchant Junior U.F.A., Blue Grass Junior U.F.A., Spruce Grove Junior U.F.A., Lacombe Junior U.F.A. Stonchenge Junior U.F.A. has a Red Cross committee that is doing good work. A little boy of eight years old in the community gave the club a toy wagon which he made for himself. The club will use it to make money or to send to some child in the hospital. Creighton Junior U.F.A., has made a winter program which is a good idea.

Lone Butte reports a variety of activities. They have only been organized since the first of the year, but there is every indication of Lone Butte becoming a very large local. They sent delegates to the Calgary convention and down to the conference at Edmonton. They, with the U.F.A., held a large picnic on the first of July. They have discussed personal naturalization, and when a vote was taken found that the majority of members were in favor of it. They are busy on a quilt which they expect to raffle off in the fall. They have a membership of 19.

Grassy Lake U.F.W.A. is nothing if not up-to-date. They discussed such timely topics as the storing of winter vegetables, prohibition campaign, poultry raising, and recently had a paper on the franchise in connection with the coming referendum. They have arranged for a temperance rally to be held later.

The purpose of the district conventions is appealing to the women's locals in Saskatchewan. Thunder Creek sent two delegates and Northam section sent several delegates to their respective district convention. Thunder Creek collected \$12 to help the referendum campaign in its constituency.

The Delisle and Keeler sections report renewed activities for the winter. Keeler had a cooking contest, the proceeds being served as lunch after it had been judged.

Orinoco sent a bundle of clothing and a box of groceries to a family in need.

Reford is studying the work of the Provincial Council of Women, a very commendable thing to do.

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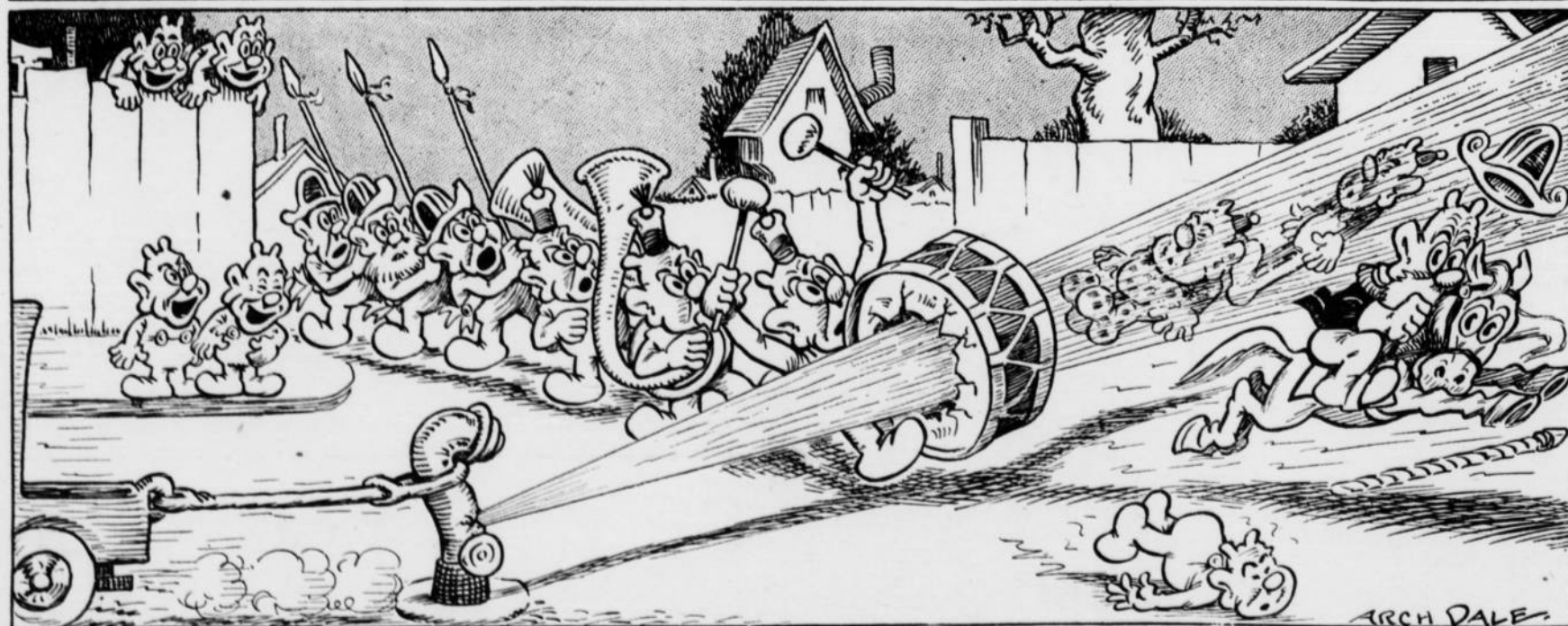
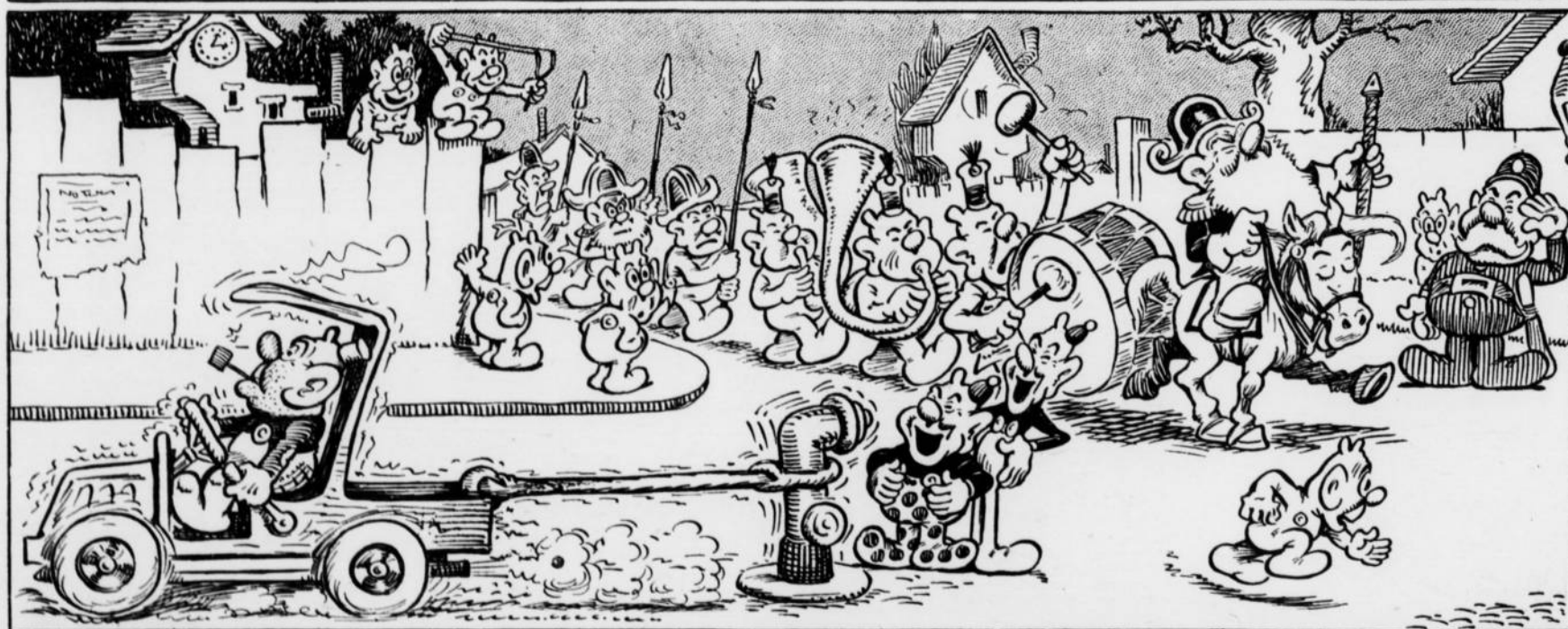
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The result of the whole affair is that Sam did go on, and of course something had to give way. This time it was the hydrant. It happened so suddenly that the stream of water carried Roly and Poly right through the drum of the drummer in the procession. Old Doc Sawbones, who is leading the parade, wonders what in the world has happened, for it has startled his horse very badly. It looks very much as if the mischievous pair of twins had got what was coming to them this time. Sometimes the joke is on those who play the joke.

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V. G. BRYAN, BRIDGEFORD, SASK., BREEDER of Shorthorn cattle. Herd headed by Ramsden Sultan, \$4074. Some good young bulls and heifers for sale; also cows with calves at foot. Prices reasonable. 48-5

SELLING—PURE-BRED SHORTHORNS, DARK red; cows in calf, \$200; bulls, 20 months, \$150. I will pay express charges. Robert E. Gardiner, Quill Lake, Sask. 51-4

SELLING OR EXCHANGING—REGISTERED Shorthorn bull. Age four; weight 2,000. Guaranteed. M. Flaata, Bromhead, Sask. 50-3

ROSS & HOLYOAK, INDIAN HEAD, SASK.—Seven Scotch and Scotch-topped Shorthorn bulls, six to 18 months. Cheap for quick sale. 51-5

FOR SALE—10 SHORTHORN BULLS and heifers. Prices reasonable. D. Smith, Gladstone, Man. 51-9

SELLING—TWO SHORTHORN COWS and two heifer calves. Prices right. R. P. Armstrong, Oxbow, Sask. 49-5

SHORTHORNS—ROSE OF AUTUMN STRAIN. Both sexes; all ages. Prices right. S. Reid, Methven, Man.

Aberdeen-Angus



ABERDEEN-ANGUS

CATTLE of approved type and breeding. Present herd headed by Glen-carnock, by the celebrated grand champion, Evereux of Harviestoun. Young stock of both sexes for sale.

F. J. COLLYER AND SON
Welwyn, Sask.
Herd founded in 1896

ABERDEEN-ANGUS CATTLE

We are in the business permanently and your order will receive attention with a view to continued patronage. Herd bulls, Elm Park Kelso and St. Clair's Monarch. Choice young stock for sale at reasonable prices. Write for particulars.

BROWNE BROS.
NEUDORF, SASK.

ABERDEEN-ANGUS CATTLE FOR SALE—Young bulls, also few yearlings and two-year heifers and few cows in calf to Rosebank Ringlander, 6764, weight 2,200 lbs. Pete Patterson, Rosebank, Man. 50-5

FOR SALE—TWENTY REGISTERED ABERDEEN-ANGUS bulls up to 20 months old. Also some females. W. C. & R. E. Gabrielson, Rosthern, Sask. 48-9

THREE GOOD ABERDEEN-ANGUS BULL calves, \$125 each. Four heifers; ideal bunch for start in pure-breds, \$475. A. C. Anderson, Dugue, Sask. 50-5

SELLING—REGISTERED ABERDEEN-ANGUS bulls and heifers. Connor & Hutchinson, Goodwater, Sask. 45-1

SELLING—ANGUS BULL, TWO YEARS, \$180. E. Blarnason, Froude, Sask. 49-5

JAS. E. GOOD & SON, FILLMORE, SASK.—SELLING choice Aberdeen-Angus cattle. 51-9

Holsteins

HOLSTEINS OF QUALITY—WE ARE OFFERING Lady Korndyke Pietertje, 22995, 533.75 pounds of butter at three years; also young bull at bargain prices. H. & C. P. Elwell, Tamarac Stock Farm, Blackfalds, Alberta. 48-5

SELLING—TWO HOLSTEIN HEIFERS, ONE, nine months; one, two years due to profit March 11, 1921. A. Jolley, Minota, Man. 49-5

HOLSTEINS

THREE choice bull calves, out of high-producing dams, for immediate sale. Prices very reasonable. Apply: Department of Animal Husbandry.

UNIVERSITY OF SASKATCHEWAN,
SASKATOON, SASK.

FOR SALE—TWO REGISTERED HOLSTEIN bulls. Age, 11 months and 2½ years. Peter Firth, Carleton Place, Ont.

Red Polls

CANADA'S CHAMPION HERD RED POLLS—Owing to scarcity of feed, I am offering at reduced prices, 10 females from two to five years; two bulls, 18 months, extra quality; also splendid bull calves, just weaned, sired by my famous herd bull, Glenwood Boy. Would consider placing 10 females out on shares to reliable party. W. J. McComb, Boreford, Man. 51-2

SELLING—REGISTERED RED POLL BULLS, E. Kaeding, Churchbridge, Sask. 49-15

FOR SALE—REGISTERED RED POLLS, PRICES reasonable. R. Logan, Gilbert Plains, Man. 50-5

Miscellaneous

FOR SALE—REGISTERED JERSEY BULL, 17 months old, \$75. A bargain. J. M. Maloney, Carleton Place, Ont. 51-2

SELLING—REGISTERED SHORTHORNS AND Jerseys. John Redgwick, Melville, Sask. 47-13

SHEEP

Oxfords

FOR SALE—REGISTERED OXFORD SHEAR-ling and ram lambs. Sired by imported Stillee-bred rams. Bred ewes and ewe lambs open. Phone or write. T. A. Somerville, Hartney, Man. 51-2

Miscellaneous

SHEEP WANTED—HIGH-GRADE YEARLING ewes in trade for 15-30 Rumely gas pull engine, equipped with extension rims. I need good work horses. Price of engine, \$700. J. C. Fields, Herschel, Sask.

SWINE Berkshires

Deloraine Dairy Stock Farm

I HAVE a choice bunch of long, improved King Fish Berkshires of splendid type and quality. Bred from my old show stock, sired by a son of imported Ames Royal, No. 118; brother to the world's champion Berkshire hog. Prices on board March 1st. \$50; April 1st, \$55; May 1st, \$60; June 1st, \$65. These hogs range in weight from 200 to 325 pounds.

CHAS. W. WEAVER, DELORAINE, Man.

FOR SALE—IMPROVED BACON TYPE BERK-shires, April farrow, either sex. S. V. Tomecko, Lipton, Sask. 40-1

SELLING—REGISTERED BERKSHIRE BOARS, Good stuff. Prices right. A. L. Pearce, Lamont, Alta. 48-5

REGISTERED BERKSHIRE BOARS—APRIL farrow, \$50; June, \$40 each. Phone D. A. Robertson, Heward, Sask. 52-2

FOR SALE—IMPROVED BACON TYPE BERK-shire boars. February farrow, \$45. G. G. Sarvis, Blindfold, Alta. 52-2

CHOICE PEDIGREED BERKSHIRE BOARS, April farrow, \$50. Howard Marr, Millet, Alta. 52-5

REGISTERED BERKSHIRE BOARS—FIT FOR service, 35-50; sows in pig, 55-60. Crates returned. Wm. Osborne, Foam Lake, Sask.

BERKSHIRES—BOARS FOR SERVICE, \$50; sows, farrow April, \$50, \$50. James Ewens, Betheny, Man. 51-2

SELLING—REGISTERED BERKSHIRE SOWS, bred to champion boar. Reasonable prices. Allen B. Woodard, Box 121, Sedgewick, Alta. 52-5

FOR SALE—CHOICE ENGLISH BERKSHIRES, Weanlings, \$11. J. Mabon, Neelin, Man. 52-3

Yorkshires

SELLING—REGISTERED YORKSHIRE SOWS, bred, farrow April. \$50 up. W. Bowman, Alexander, Man. 48-5

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Prof. Herner, of Manitoba Agricultural College, says:

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PURE-BRED YORKSHIRES—FROM PRIZE winning stock. A few choice Shorthorns for sale. A. D. McDonald & Sons, Napinka, Man. 43-1

YORKSHIRE BOARS—APRIL LITTER; PRIZE winning stock. C. C. Evans, Weyburn, Sask. 48-3

Duroc-Jerseys

PLEASANT VALLEY FARM

DUROC-JERSEYS



THOUGH I have not advertised for some time, I have kept right on improving the Pioneer herd, and am now able to spare a limited number of boars and gilts of last spring's farrow. Commenced breeding gilts in November, but some will remain open till end of December and January. This stock is bred right and priced right. Let me know your wants.

JOHN MAURER, CLIVE, ALTA.

REGISTERED Duroc-Jerseys for Sale—Choice boars ready for service; also a fine lot of gilts bred to farrow in April. W. C. Pilling, Kenney, Man. 51-2

SELLING—PURE-BRED Duroc-Jersey boars, April litter, \$35. Harold B. Lowe, Balldon, Sask. 51-2

DUROC-JERSEY BOARS READY FOR SER-vice, also bred sows, \$60 to \$75. R. Beatty, Green Glade, Alberta. 50-7

FOR SALE—PURE-BRED Duroc-Jersey Pigs, large Toulouse geese and ganders. Jas. Bagnell, Hinton, Sask. 48-3

FOR SALE—REGISTERED Duroc-Jersey boar, 20 months. Spring litters, either sex. Edgar Hood, Hinton, Sask. 50-5

SELLING—DUROC-JERSEY SOWS, \$45. TO farrow about April 15. H. Hand, Virden. 51-3

PEDIGREED Duroc-Jersey Boars—FIT FOR SER-vice. \$35. M. J. Howes & Sons, Millet, Alta. 52-5

FOR SALE—DUROC-JERSEYS, BOTH SEXES, W. C. Heron, Hinton, Sask. 51-3

Poland-Chinas

BIG TYPE POLAND-CHINAS—BRED GILTS for January delivery. The long stretchy kind, sired by Reserve Champion Edmonton 1920, \$85 each. Yearling sows, prolific, good mothers bred to above boar for March farrow. \$125. Good yearling boar, \$90. Cash with order. Chas. Cox, Rumsey, Alta. 50-5

POLAND-CHINAS—SPRING BOARS; FALL litter; sired by imported champion, Big Bob J. Reasonable prices. L. A. Phillips, Carseland, Alta. 48-5

SELLING—REGISTERED POLAND-CHINA boar, \$75. Fine large fellow; sure stock getter; two years. Richard Delta, Findlater, Sask. 52-2

REGISTERED POLAND-CHINAS, 10 WEEKS, \$20 each. Lorne McAnulty, Brock, Sask. 51-2

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REGISTERED TAMWORTHS—ALBERTA'S BIG-gest and best herd for sale, because I rented my place. Gilts, \$50; sows, \$60; two exhibition sows, \$100 each; all December bred. Matured boars, \$60; full pigs, \$15 each. E. W. Manchester, Granger, Alta. 48-6

GOATS

FOR SALE—ANGORA BILLY GOAT, TWO years old, \$35.00. Elmer Wunsch, Hanley, Sask. 49-5

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GOOD SLOUGH AND PRAIRIE HAY—BALED, delivered f.o.b. It takes five loads loose hay to make two tons of baled. Price, \$20 per ton. Box 45A, Glenavon, Sask.

SELLING—90 TONS GREEN SLOUGH HAY, \$16 ton f.o.b. Webster or Maxim. Raknerud, Maxim, Sask.

SELLING—FEW CARS EACH BALED HAY, OAT sheaves, feed and seed oats. Write or wire for prices. D. E. McNeff, Rockhaven, Sask. 52-12

FOR SALE—SEVERAL CARS GOOD UPLAND and meadow hay. Anderson Bros., Lakeside Ranch, Birtown Lake, Alberta. 52-5

FOR SALE—BALED UPLAND HAY AND OAT straw. Henri Viarlor, Edam, Sask. 52-13

WRITE ALLAN & MINTOSH, R.R. 4, PONOKA, Alberta, for baled slough and red top by car load. 49-5

FEED AND SEED OATS, CAR-LOAD LOTS. Also hay and oat sheaves. Fred Clark, Assiniboia, Sask. 51-5

SIX CARS PRESSED HAY, \$18 TON, F.O.B. Nokomis, Sask. J. N. Morris, Box 158, Nokomis, Sask. 51-5

QUANTITY BALED HAY OR FEED OATS. Prices on application. H. O. Fowler, Box 87, Maryfield, Sask. 51-4

SEVERAL CARS RED TOP HAY, \$19. STANLEY Harris, Local 699, Boyle, Alta. 51-5

SELLING—THREE CARS CHOICE TIMOTHY What offers? Burchall, Ponoka, Alta.

SELLING—100 TONS NO. 1 MEADOW HAY, \$20 ton, f.o.b. Albx, Alta. W. G. Marryat, Albx, Alta.

HAY FOR SALE—CAR LOTS DIRECT TO THE farmer. Write to O. Olafson, Riverton, Man. 50-5

DOGS

CLEARANCE—½ GREYHOUND, ½ IRISH, 18 months, very speedy; ½ Stag, ½ Wolf, 15 months, good killer; \$75 pair. Young cattle dog, good worker, \$15. Pure-bred Russian bitch, 10 months, beauty, \$50. Reason going to coast. Doyle, Venn, Sask.

WOLFHOUSES—STRAIGHT CROSS BETWEEN registered Russian Greyhound and Staghound. Dogs bred this way have both speed and courage. Either parent will kill a wolf alone. Half grown dogs, \$35 a pair. Percy Neale, Levat, Sask.

PEDIGREED SCOTCH COLLIE FARM-BRED pups; parents excellent heelers, intelligent, obedient. Females, \$12; dogs, \$15; five months, \$20. Pedigree and photo dog heeling cows furnished. Orders held further delivery. W. A. Rowe, Neepawa, Man.

LOST—RUSSIAN WOLFHOUD, MALE, THREE years old, 32 inches thick, weight 100 pounds, white and gray spotted. Reward, \$15. Adolph Doring, Bulwark, Alta. 52-2

WOLFHOUD PUPS FOR SALE—TWO MONTHS old, parents fast, \$6.00 pair. Bargain. R. C. Tizzard, Chauvin, Alta. 51-2

SELLING—SCOTCH COLLIE PUPS, PRICES reasonable. C. M. Hredt, Francis, Sask. 51-4

SITUATIONS

WANTED—POSITION ON FARM BY MARRIED man; by the year. H. A. Marlin, Grand View, Man. 50-3

NURSERY STOCK

NURSERY STOCK—CRABS, HYBRIDS, PLUMS, raspberries, strawberries, ornamentals, perennials. Catalog. W. J. Boughen, Valley River, Man. 49-5

FOXES

CHOICE SILVER BLACK BREEDING FOXES. Instructions. Bald Bros., Rothwell, Ont. 49-7

POULTRY

Poultry Supplies

POULTRY SUPPLIES—LEG BANDS, ALUMINUM, 50c 100; celluloid colored enamel, \$1.00 100; egg boxes, 15 eggs, \$2.40 doz.; 30 eggs, \$3.50 doz.; incubator thermometers, \$1.00. Everything for poultrymen. Beautiful catalog free. Brett Mfg Co., Winnipeg. 49t.

Turkeys, Ducks and Geese

PURE-BREDS—WHITE HOLLAND TURKEYS, toms, \$7.00; hens, \$6.00. Ross Comb White Wyandottes cockerels, \$3.00. Mrs. John Nicol, Berensford, Man. 48-5

MAMMOTH BRONZE TURKEYS—18-LB. TOMS, \$8.00; 12-lb. hens, \$6.00. May Ewens, Bethany, Manitoba. 51-2

LIMITED NUMBER MAMMOTH TOULOUSE geese, male and female, \$6.00 each. J. T. Bateman, Lumsden, Sask. 51-3

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PURE-BRED BRONZE AND WHITE HOLLANDS, toms, \$4.00; 12-lb. hens, \$3.00; 10-lb. and \$2.00. James Wallace, Borden, Sask. 49-5

EARLY HATCH BRONZE TURKEYS, TOMS, \$5.00; hens, \$4.00. Lyle Poultry Farm, Box No. 155, Glendon, Alta. 49-5

EXTRA LARGE MAMMOTH BRONZE TURKEYS. Are pure-bred birds. Toms, \$10; hens, \$7.00. Ira Nowels, Box 32, Fillmore, Sask. 49-5

SELLING—MAMMOTH TOULOUSE GEES. From prize-winning stock, \$5.00. John Thomas, Hartney, Man. 46-5

FOR SALE—PURE-BRED ROSEN DUCKS AND drakes \$4.00 each. Kate Sayer, Edgerton, Alberta. 50-3

SELLING—PURE-BRED BRONZE TURKEYS, toms, \$7.00; hens, \$5.50. Jas. Pepper, Goodwater, Sask. 48-5

MAMMOTH BRONZE TURKEYS—18 TO 20 pounds. Toms, \$10; hens, \$6.00. Millard Green, Medora, Man. 49-5

SELLING—LARGE PURE-BRED BRONZE TURKEYS. Toms \$8.00; hens, \$6.00. Number limited; order early. Wm. J. Cole, Wapella, Sask. 49-5

MAMMOTH BRONZE TURKEYS—TOMS, \$10; hens, \$7.00. E. E. Tucker, Fillmore, Sask. 48-5

FOR SALE—BRONZE GOBBLETS, \$7.00; HENS, \$5.00. E. W. Manchester, Orlanger, Alta. 48-5

SELLING—BRONZE TURKEY TOMS, \$6.00, f.o.b. Regent. Douglas Potter, Regent, Man. 49-5

Leghorns

SELLING—PURE-BRED ROSE-COMB BROWN Leghorn cockerels \$3.00 each; two for \$5.00. Satisfaction guaranteed. A. Hoefling, Alliance, Alberta. 49-5

HEAVY LAYING STRAIN WHITE LEGHORN cockerels, \$3.00; two for \$5.00. Frank Harman, Bolseval, Manitoba. 52-5

WANTED TO PURCHASE WHITE LEGHORN pullets, single comb. Frank B. Moffet, Weyburn, Sask. 52-2

PURE-BRED ROSE COMB WHITE LEGHORN cockerels, \$2.50; three for \$7.00. C. E. Dunmire, Box 147, Gull Lake, Sask. 49-5

SELLING—WHITE LEGHORNS, COCKERELS, \$3.00 up. H. Hand, Virden, Man. 49-5

Rhode Island Reds

RHODE ISLAND RED COCKERELS, ROSE Comb, prize birds. Result 15 years' careful breeding and selecting. Selling at \$4.00. Few left of \$5.00 per. Lyle Poultry Farm, Box No. 155, Glendon, Alta. 49-5

QUICK SALE—15 S.C.R.I. REDS, COCKERELS, \$5.00 each; from bred-to-lay stock. See egg-laying contest experimental farm records. My pen has highest egg record of any pen in Canada. W. H. Shingleton, Brandon, Man. 49-5

ROSE COMB RHODE ISLAND RED COCKERELS. Strictly pure, from imported government inspected bred-to-lay stock, vigorous, healthy, dark red birds. \$3.00; \$4.00; \$5.00 each. Red Feather Poultry Yards, Letellier, Man. 52-2

PURE-BRED ROSE COMB RHODE ISLAND Red cockerels; from splendid winter-laying strain. \$3.00 each; two for \$5.00. Albert Crawshaw, Macoun, Sask. 52-5

SELLING—ROSE COMB RHODE ISLAND RED cockerels, of winter laying strain, large in size, good color. \$5.00 each. Baragar Bros., Elm Creek, Man. 51-5

PURE-BRED ROSE COMB RHODE ISLAND Reds, Quill's laying strain, cockerels, \$3.00 and \$4.00. Excellent birds. Peter Schumacher, Provost, Alta. 49-5

ROSE COMB RHODE ISLAND RED COCKERELS. Sired by Winnipeg and Chicago winners. \$3.00, \$5.00, \$8.00 each. Shipped on approval. John J. Enns, Winkler, Man. 49-5

ROSE COMB RHODE ISLAND COCKERELS. Winter laying strain; April hatched. \$2.50 each. Ben Newton, Vanguard, Sask. 48-5

ROSE AND SINGLE COMB COCKERELS, \$4.00, \$5.00 and \$7.50 each. Frank Holmes, Broadway, Saskatoon. 49-3

SELLING—ROSE COMB RHODE ISLAND REDS, cockerels, extra good winter-laying strain. J. J. Barber, Woodrow, Sask. 51-5

ROSE COMB RHODE ISLAND RED COCKERELS \$3.00 each. Mrs. Williamson, Gerald, Sask. 49-5

Wyandottes

SELLING—PURE-BRED WHITE WYANDOTTE cockerels, prize winners, \$4.50 each. Willie Bonneau, Willow Bunch, Sask. 49-5

WHITE WYANDOTTE COCKERELS—DIRECT from Gull's special matings. \$4.00 each. Harry Rosem, Davin, Sask. 50-5

PURE-BRED WHITE WYANDOTTE COCKERELS and pullets, \$2.50 each; hens, \$2.00. James Sillers, Carlyle, Sask. 51-3

SELLING—PURE-BRED WHITE WYANDOTTE cockerels, \$2.50. Mrs. Theo Hanson, Box 67, Vancourt, Sask. 51-2

FOR SALE—PURE-BRED ROSE COMB WHITE Wyandottes. Cockerels, \$2.50 each. Irwin A. Sneider, Drake, Sask. 51-2

FINE, LARGE WHITE WYANDOTTE COCKERELS, \$3.00. Barron's laying strain. First at Balduf, Mrs. Templeton, Belmont, Man. 51-2

CHOICE WHITE WYANDOTTE COCKERELS. Martin strain; from prize-winning cock. \$3.00 and \$5.00 each. D. R. Davis, Ragot, Man. 52-5

WANTED—PURE-BRED ROSE COMB WYANDOTTE pullets. Must be early hatch; state price. Alex. Parker, Sanford, Man. 49-5

WHITE WYANDOTTES—ROSE COMB, OF good quality. Cockerels, \$3.00. R. McLennan, Lenore, Man. 52-5

PURE-BRED ROSE COMB WHITE WYANDOTTE cockerels, May hatch, \$2.50 each. J. Crockett, Liberty, Sask. 52-5

LARGE, HEALTHY, WHITE WYANDOTTE cockerels, \$3.00 each; two for \$5.00. J. M. Maloney, Carleton Place, Alta. 51-2

PARTRIDGE WYANDOTTE COCKERELS. From exhibition strains. \$4.00. H. R. Bailey, Oak Lake, Man. 52-5

PURE-BRED WHITE WYANDOTTE COCKERELS \$2.50 each. May hatch; splendid laying strain. Thomas Hamm, Bethune, Sask. 52-5

PURE-BRED WHITE WYANDOTTE COCKERELS \$2.50. Alex. Graham, Kincaid, Sask. 51-5

QUICK SALE—WHITE WYANDOTTE COCKERELS \$1.50. Ivon Lane, Clanwilliam, 2-25

Plymouth Rocks

FOR SALE—PURE-BRED BARRED ROCK cockerels. Choice birds, from a strain that has for years been bred-to-lay, \$3.00 each. Jno. T. Urquhart, Uxaly, Sask. 49-5

CHOICE BARRED ROCK COCKERELS—WHITE they last, \$3.00 pair. W. B. Wood, Elmore, Alta. 50-5

FOR SALE—PURE-BRED BARRED ROCK cockerels from good laying strain. \$2.00 and \$3.00 each. M. Van Staadine, Foremost, Alta. 48-5

FOR SALE—BARRED ROCK COCKERELS FROM bred-to-lay strains. \$3.00 each, two for \$5.00. Mrs. Syd. Griffiths, Grenfell, Sask. 48-5

PURE-BRED BARRED ROCK COCKERELS, from splendid laying strain, \$2.50 each. O. Kolstad, Vancourt, Sask. 49-5

LARGE, MATURED, UTILITY, BARRED ROCK cockerels, \$3.25 each, two \$6.00; hens, \$1.50; pullets, \$2.00. Mrs. John McMillan, Tofield, Alta. 51-5

PURE-BRED BARRED ROCK COCKERELS, \$5.00 each. C. Walters strain, bred from show stock. Mrs. Frank Gilbert Drinkwater, Sask. 52-5

BARRED ROCK COCKERELS—FROM E. B. Thompson's strain. \$4.00 each, \$7.00 for two. W. C. Davis, Springdale, Sask. 52-5

BARRED ROCK COCKERELS, RINGLET strain, splendid barring, \$5.00. Chas. J. Howard, Herschel, Sask. 51-5

PURE-BRED BARRED ROCK COCKERELS, bred-to-lay, \$3.00 each; two for \$5.00. A. E. Sorsdahl, Midale, Sask. 51-2

BARRED ROCK COCKERELS, MAY BIRDS, \$5.00 each. W. Cummins, Strathclair, Man. 51-3

BUFF ROCK COCKERELS—REASONABLY priced at \$3.00. Mrs. John Brown, Menzie, Man. 52-2

SELLING—BARRED ROCK COCKERELS, \$2.50 each. E. N. Benrud, Broderick, Sask. 52-5

SELLING—WHITE ROCKS, COCKERELS \$3.00 up. H. Hand, Virden, Man. 49-5

Orpingtons

FOR SALE—SELECTED BUFF ORPINGTON cockerels and pullets, \$2.50 each. Belgian hares, yearlings, \$3.00 each. Mammoth Pekins, ducks and drakes, \$3.00. Geo. Houlden, Cayley, Alta. 48-5

PURE-BRED LARGE BUFF ORPINGTON Cockerels, \$2.50-\$3.50, choice birds; also year-old hens \$1.50 each. Wm. Spence, Rosetown, Sask. 52-5

SELLING—PURE-BRED BUFF ORPINGTON cockerels. \$2.50 each. J. H. Coulter, Cabri, Sask. 52-2

Sundry Breeds

WHITE LEGHORN AND ROSE COMB ANCONAS. Cockerels from 315-egg strain, \$4.50. Buff Orpington and White Wyandotte, laying strain, \$4.00. Toulouse geese, parent laid 48 eggs, \$8.00. Bronze turkeys, \$8.00, parent bird laid 80 eggs. Mrs. M. S. Hulbert, Minburn, Alta. 50-5

EARLY HATCHED COCKERELS—SINGLE Comb White Leghorns and Rose Comb Black Minorcas, \$2.50 each; three for \$6.00. Rhode Island Reds, both combs, \$3.00 each; two for \$5.00. Unrelated Single Comb Red pullets, \$2.00 each. All first-class birds from prize winning stock. D. Hooper Wordsworth, Sask. 52-2

SELLING—PURE-BRED ROSE COMB RHODE Island Reds cockerels, \$3.00. Pure-bred White Holland, toms, \$6.00. Mrs. Ed Holmes, Lang, Sask. 50-5

PURE MAMMOTH BRONZE TURKEYS—DANDY birds, toms, \$6.00; hens, \$4.00. Pure, splendid Barred Rock cockerels, \$3.00; pair, \$5.00. Mrs. Hugh McKewen, Stinegar, Man. 51-2

SINGLE AND ROSE COMB BLACK MINORCA cockerels, pure-bred strain from Schubert Poultry Farm, \$4.00 each. Benrud Bros., Hawarden, Sask. 51-5

FOR SALE—PURE-BRED BARRED ROCKS AND Buff Orpington cockerels, \$2.50 each. C. W. Ayers, Fairlight, Sask. 51-2

SELLING—MAMMOTH BRONZE TURKEY gobblers, \$9.00 each; Buff Orpington cockerels, \$4.00. Mrs. M. Bushby, Stony Plain, Alta. 51-5

PURE WHITE WYANDOTTE AND BARRED Rock cockerels, \$3.00 each. C. S. Vance, R.R. 4, Brandon, Man. 4-9

BABY CHICKS—LEGHORNS, ROCKS, ETC. Our spring bookings heavy; don't delay. Columbia Poultry Ranch, Stevenson, B.C. 48-12

SELLING—S.C. ANGORA COCKERELS, SHEP- pard strain. Dark, \$5.00; light, \$3.00. Hardy Bros. Grenfell, Sask. 52-2

BLACK LANGSHANS—PRIZE-WINNING COCK- erels; from excellent laying strain. Clearing at \$5.00 each. H. Spreeman, Drumheller, Alta. 52-2

25 ROSE COMB COCKERELS AND TWO CHOICE cocks, year-old, \$3.00 each; two for \$5.00. O. F. Warner, Drawer N, Wolseley, Sask. 51-2

SEED GRAIN

FOR SALE—50 BUSHELS IMPROVED MAR- quis wheat, 2nd generation, \$3.50 per bushel. 50 bushels Red Bobs wheat, \$3.50 per bushel. 400 bushels Registered Victory Oats, \$2.00 per bushel. 700 bushels Improved Banner Oats, 4th generation, \$1.30 per bushel. Small car Victory Oats, \$1.00 per bushel. The above mentioned grain was grown on breaking, and I believe it to be absolutely free from every kind of weed seeds. Prices include sacks, except car lot. Mahlon Watson, Provost, Alta. 50-5

SELLING—RED BOBS AND KITCHENER wheat seed, direct from Seager Wheeler. Absolutely pure, cleaned, free from wild oats and other weeds. Grades One Northern Red Bobs, bushel \$5.50; Kitchener, bushel, \$5.00; bags extra. Write for car-load price. Cash with order. Get seed now, fall prices. Reference, Union Bank. Fogelvik Seed Farms, Alsask, Sask. Andrew Anderson. 46-13

1,000 BUSHELS OF RED BOBS WHEAT—SEED originally from Seager Wheeler. Guaranteed pure. Out-yielded and earlier than Marquis, and was best field of wheat in Estlin heavy land district this year. \$3.00 per bushel, cleaned, bags extra. D. V. Runkle, 2166 Retailack Street, Regina, Sask. 51-5

FARMERS, AND FARMERS' ASSOCIATIONS— You have now an unique opportunity to obtain the finest seed oats and barley at small premium over price of commercial grades. Act promptly. Samples and quotations from Frederick, Ind., Laydminster, Sask. 49t

FOR SALE—RED BOBS WHEAT, GROWN FROM seed obtained from Seager Wheeler and The Guide. Grown on clean land. Satisfaction guaranteed or money refunded. \$4.50 bushel, bags included. W. R. Brockington, Sunnyside Seed Farm, Elva, Man. 47-9

SELLING—PURE RED BOBS WHEAT. We have tested out this new variety for three years under average field conditions with excellent results. Price \$4.50 bushel, sacks included. Satisfaction guaranteed or purchase price refunded. Bureks Pedigreed Seed Farm, Waskada, Man. 48-9

IMPROVED KITCHENER WHEAT, FANNED. It did over 25% better than improved Marquis under equal conditions. Seed Growers' Association say it is a good sample, \$2.50 bushel, sacks extra. Sample on request. Supply limited. H. L. Abrams, Hibow, Sask. 49-5

SELLING—RED BOBS SEED WHEAT, \$5.00 bushel, bags included. Stock seed received direct from Seager Wheeler. Ship Canadian National or Canadian Pacific. Harry Conn, Kylemore, Sask. 48-2

SELLING—RED BOBS, \$7.00 BUSHEL; KIT- chener Wheat, \$3.25 bushel; Yellow Blossom Sweet Clover Seed, \$24 bushel; bags extra; amaviv guarantee purity. Herbert Irwin, Stavely, Alta. 48-5

KITCHENER SEED WHEAT—GROWN FROM Seager Wheeler stock. Car lot, \$2.50 bushel; smaller quantities, \$2.75; bags extra. Ledger oats, car lots, 80c bushel. H. C. Duckering, Kitchener, Alta. 50-5

SELLING—RED BOBS WHEAT, \$4.00 BUSHEL; Kitchener, \$2.50, cleaned. Parent stock from Dr. Seager Wheeler. Banner Oats, grown from registered seed, germination 100%, \$1.00 bushel; bags extra. R. Cates, Glenfair Farm, Owen, Alta. 51-5

FOR CATTLE SALE—PURE KITCHENER WHEAT. Prize winner at Chicago. Seed obtained from Guide. \$3.25 per bushel, sacked. Also pure Leader oats, \$1.20 per bushel sacked. Edward Bros., Richlea, Sask. 52-5

SELLING—CLEAN LEADER SEED OATS; THE kind that gives the big yield. 90c; bags extra; car, 85c. bushel; guaranteed pure. E. C. Logan, Holden, Alta. 51-5

FOR SALE—1,000 BUSHELS OF KUBANKA Durum wheat; free from noxious weeds; machine run. Price \$2.25; cash with order; bags extra, 50c. Milward & Bleffit, Pilot Mound, Man. 49-5

RED BOBS WHEAT—GROWN ON BREAKING, cleaned; 60.00 bushel. Kitchener wheat, \$3.00 bushel; bags free. W. L. Dunavan, Crichon, Sask. 48-2

SEED GRAIN FOR SALE—KUBANKA DURUM wheat. Investigate. Write for circular. Harris McFayden Seed Company, Farm Seed Specialists, Winnipeg. 45t

SEED GRAIN—WHEN YOU NEED SEED RE- member McFayden's certified seed—the kind that gives the big yield. Harris McFayden Seed Co., Ltd., Farm Seed Specialists, Winnipeg. 41t

FOR SALE—KITCHENER WHEAT AT \$2.00 PER bushel and Red Bobs wheat at \$3.00 per bushel, in car lots. Seed secured from Seager Wheeler. Geo. H. Rutledge, Delisle, Sask. 49-5

FOR SALE—RED BOBS WHEAT, FREE FROM noxious weeds. Government germination test, 98%, \$3.00 per bushel, bags 50 cents extra, f.o.b. Dafoe, Sask. R. J. Clapon. 49-5

FOR SALE—PURE BANNER SEED OATS, grown from registered seed, free from wild oats or weeds. Price, 85 cents per bushel, in car lots. Morrison Bros., Wapella, Sask. 49-2

OFFERING LARGE QUANTITY OF BROME and Rye Grass Seed, grown on clean land; cheap. Write for sample and price on application. R. H. Scott, Alameda, Sask. 50-3

MAKE SURE OF YOUR BROME AND RYE grass seed early. Have Brome and mixed seed cleaned and bagged. For sale at \$20 hundred. W. P. Garnett, Carman, Man. 50-5

SELLING—3,000 BUSHELS NORWAY KING seed oats, \$1.00 bushel, car lot; \$1.25, smaller lots; bags extra. Sample on request. S. Thrasher, Weyburn, Sask. 51-5

LEADER OATS FOR BIG YIELDS—GROWN from McFayden's seed, guaranteed clean and pure. \$1.25 bushel, f.o.b. sacked. Strong, new bags free. Vincent Baldock, Luseland, Sask. 51-5

SELLING—GUIDE'S (FROM SEAGER WHEELER) Red Bobs, \$4.50. Also Harris McFayden's Kubanka Durum, \$3.00, cleaned and bagged. E. Bready, Flaxmound, Sask. 51-9

SELLING—RED BOBS, GERMINATION 99%. raised two years on heavy soil, \$5.25 bushel, bags included. Send cash with order. L. P. Tyson, Kindersley, Sask. 51-4

SELLING—ABUNDANCE SEED OATS, CLEAN- ed, car load 55c per bushel. Fall rye for seed, cleaned, car load \$1.75 per bushel, f.o.b. Cayley, Alta. A. LePatourel. 52-2

SNAP—PURE MARQUIS WHEAT, PRIZE WIN- ner at Chicago; grown from registered seed. \$2.75 per bushel, sacked. F. Edwards, Richlea, Sask. 52-5

SELLING—RED BOBS WHEAT, CLEANED; sacks included. \$5.00 bushel. Edward Stovin, R.R. 1, Deloraine, Man. 52-2

SELLING—RED BOBS WHEAT, HEAVY YIELD- ing strain; free from weed seed. \$4.00 bushel; sacks extra. Forge Strandil, Tilney, Sask. 52-5

750 BUSHELS CLEAN SEED OATS, GARTON'S Leader, 75 cents bushel. H. O. Adams, New Norway, Alta. 51-5

KITCHENER WHEAT, CAR LOT, SEAGER Wheeler's stock, good sample; \$2.50 bushel; mill run, f.o.b. Kinley, Sask. Harold Wiedrick. 51-3

SELLING—TWO CAR LOADS OF SEED OATS, by sample, Good Rain and Newmarket varieties. J. A. Kearney, Olds, Alta. 51-2

CLEAN AMERICAN BANNER OATS, \$1.00 BUS- shel, small quantity of seed barley. W. Cummins, Strathclair, Man. 51-3

BARKS BARLEY, CALIFORNIA WONDER, SIX- rowed, \$2.00 bushel, cleaned, sacks extra. J. Cheavins, Lanfne, Alta. 51-9

FOR SALE—RED BOBS WHEAT, PRICE, \$5.00 per bushel, from Seager Wheeler stock. C. Bell, Meteor, Sask. 51-2

RUBY WHEAT—FREE FROM WEEDS, CLEAN- ed, bagged, \$5.00 bushel. A. Pollard, Invermay, Sask. 48-5

FOR SALE—RYE GRASS SEED, EIGHTEEN cents per pound bagged. F. Whiting, Traynor, Sask. 48-6

FOR SALE—NO. 1 SEED WHEAT—PURE RED Bobs, first and second generations; registered Marquis. R. O. Wyler, Luseland, Sask. 49-5

PURE RED BOBS WHEAT FOR SALE—FROM seed secured from Seager Wheeler. \$5.00 per bushel; bags included. A. Street, Beaver, Man. 52-5

SELLING—CAR VICTORY SEED OATS, OFF breaking, 75c bushel. Chas. Morrison, Silverton, Man. 52-2

SELLING—RED BOBS WHEAT, ABOUT 50 bushels grown on breaking, \$5.00 per bushel sacked. Wm. H. Olive, Hillsboro, Sask. 50-5

WANTED—ONE CAR OF NO. 1 C.W. OATS. Send samples and prices to Ray L. Oxley, sec-treas. Buffalo Horn local No. 141, Buffalo Horn, Sask. 51-5

FOR SALE—KITCHENER WHEAT, GROWN ON clean ground, machine run. \$2.00 bushel in car lots f.o.b. McCready Bros., Erskine, Alta. 52-7

RED BOBS WHEAT—CLEANED, \$6.00 BUSHEL. Kitchener wheat, cleaned, \$3.00 bushel; bags extra. Paul Richmond, Hardisty, Alberta. 51-5

SELLING—2,200 BUSHELS CLEAN VICTORY seed oats; grown on breaking. Apply L. Tatham, Saltcoats, Sask. 52-5

SEED GRAIN—RED BOBS, \$5.00; EARLY RUBY, \$5.00. Kubanka Durum, \$3.00; Sweet Clover, \$10 bushel. W. J. Boughen, Valley River, Man. 51-3

FOR SALE—RED BOBS WHEAT, \$5.00 PER bushel; bags included. J. H. Cunningham, Pelly, Sask. 50-5

SEED OATS—4,000 BUSHELS, ABSOLUTELY free all noxious weeds, 97% germination. 80c bushel, f.o.b. Paynton, Sask. J. White. 50-5

SELLING—BANNER SEED OATS. Absolutely free from wild oats. For sample and price write O. Benjamenson, Lac Vert, Sask. 50-5

OATS FOR SALE—CAR LOTS, WRITE FOR sample and price. Jas. Partridge, Carnduff, Sask. 50-5

KITCHENER WHEAT, \$2.50 BUSHEL; LEADER oats, \$1.00 bushel; bags extra. Harry Sheardown, Bulwark, Alta. 50-5

FOR SALE—LEADER OATS, OUTYIELDS ALL others, \$1.00 bushel, cleaned. Sample on request. Hall-Johnson Bros., Elfron, Sask. 49-5

FOR SALE—700 BUSHELS OF SPRING RYE, \$1.75 bushel. M. Cox, Hagar, Sask. 51-5

FOR SALE—RED BOBS WHEAT, \$6.00 PER BUS- shel; bags free. H. M. Smith, Beaver, Man. 49-5

RED BOBS AND RUBY WHEAT—\$5.00 PER BUSHEL; bags extra. E. W. Evans, Lelpitz, Sask. 48-5

FOR SALE—TWO CARS GOLD RAIN OATS. Sample and price on application. A. A. Hilmon, Lloydminster, Sask. 50-5

RUBY, \$5.00; RED BOBS, \$4.00; BAGS, 50c Pure, cleaned. Robert Whitman, Silverton, Man. 48-5

IMPROVED VICTORY OATS—GUARANTEED pure and clean. \$1.55 per bushel; sacks free. J. K. Wake, Borden, Sask. 50-3

CHOICE KITCHENER WHEAT—CLEANED, sacked, \$2.60 bushel. W. E. Carley, Tinkham, Sask. 52-7

FOR SALE—TIMOTHY SEED, \$15 PER 100 pounds. Chas. Holm, Delta, Alta. 52-5

WANTED—2,000 BUSHELS OF 3 C.W. OATS. Apply Joseph Thelen, Allerton, Alta. 52-5

HONEY

25c—HONEY—25c

PETTIT'S CLOVER HONEY—Nature's Purest Sweet

ALL gathered by our own bees. Crate six 10-lb. A pails \$15. Light Amber Honey, \$14.00. Discount on 8 and 16-crate orders. Buckwheat Honey, 60-lb. can, \$10.80.

THE PETTIT APIARIES

Georgetown, Ont.

CHOICE ONTARIO CLOVER HONEY—DIRECT from producer to consumer. Put up in 10-lb. lithograph pails, 60lbs to the crate, \$15, f.o.b. Bruce, Nfld., Ont. Orders filled in rotation. Cash with orders. Immediate shipment. J. R. Murdoch, Brucefield, Ont. 45-5

PURE HONEY—WATER WHITE, 60-POUND crate, \$18; white, \$15; amber, \$12. Buckwheat, \$10.80, put up in five, ten, 30 and 60 pound tins. Weir Bros., 60 Chester Ave., Toronto, Ont.

HONEY FOR SALE—BUY YOUR HONEY FROM the producer. We have choice white extracted honey in ten and 60 pound cans. Write for prices. A. A. Ferrier, Renfrew, Ontario. 50-3

SIXTY POUNDS CLOVER HONEY, \$15.00; 60 lbs. mixed, \$12. Wilber Swayze, Dunnville, Ont. 49-2

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SELLING—30-60 RUMELY ENGINE, 36-60 Avery separator, Stewart loader, cook and bunk cars, oil tank, 13 in. feed grinder, 15 disc plow. Guaranteed in good condition and running order. Price, \$3,500; \$1,500 cash, balance arranged. G. P. Bird, Wilcox, Sask. 49-5

FOR SALE—INTERNATIONAL COMBINATION, 10-horse-power Titan gasoline engine and Racine 20-32 separator; good condition; had little wear; cheap for cash. R. Hawkins, Winthorst, Sask. 52-2

FOR SALE—EIGHT-FURROW COCKSHUTT engine gang, breaker bottoms only; broke 350 acres; in good condition. \$250, or will trade for 24-inch iron beam breaker. J. G. Gilson, Melfort, Sask. 52-2

WANTED TO BUY FOR CASH—SECOND-HAND two or three plow tractors for rebuilding purposes. State make, model, age, condition, present location and best price in first letter. P.O. Box 1872, Winnipeg, Man. 49-4

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A COMPREHENSIVE treatise on seed and seed selection, written by Seager Wheeler. Contains prices and descriptions of specially-selected, heavy-yielding seed strains.

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Protect Your Cattle from Blackleg

ONE Dose of the O. M. Franklin Germ-Free Vaccine immunizes the Calf for Life 50c. per dose. 1 5-dose syringe, \$3.50. Put up in 5, 10, 20, 45 and 90-dose bottles.
O. M. FRANKLIN Ready to use
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IMPROVE YOUR BREED—INCREASE THE SIZE of loaf. Homayde Improver will do it. Makes a larger, better flavored loaf of finer color and texture. Perfectly wholesome. Ask your grocer or send 20 cents for a package for 100 loaves. C. & J. Jones, agents, Winnipeg. 47-4

TYPEWRITERS FOR SALE. CHEAP—SLIGHTLY USED, but good as new. Trial allowed. Easy monthly payments. Write Bertha Payne, Shawnee, Kansas. 44-13

SPRUCE WATER TANKS, ANY SIZE OR SHAPE. factory price. Stronger, cheaper and better than galvanized iron. Quick service. Brett Manufacturing Co., Winnipeg. 191f

SPRUCE THRESHERS' TANKS AND WATER troughs, any shape. Keeps water cool in summer, warm in winter. Currie Manufacturing and Lumber, Brandon, Man.

SOIL DRIFTING—HOW TO STOP IT. NINE methods and actual samples of absolute certain permanent remedy. Harris McFayden Seed Co., Limited, Farm Seed Specialists, Winnipeg, Man.

ANDERSON COAL MINE—THE COAL THAT fills the bill and reduces H.C.L. For car lots write Wm. J. Anderson, Sheerness, Alta. 52-7

FARM LANDS

IMPROVED FARMS IN MANITOBA FOR SALE

SNAP PRICES AND EASY TERMS

WAWANESA DISTRICT—840 acres—1 mile from elevator—600 acres under cultivation—100 acres good summerfallow ready for 1921, and 200 acres plowed soil, A1. Frame house and barn. Is rented but possession can be obtained. This is one of the finest sections in the district—a snap at \$37.50 per acre. Good terms to right party.

SOURIS DISTRICT—292 acres—5 miles from Souris—over 200 acres under cultivation, about 50 fallowed for 1921. Frame house and barn. This farm is on the north bank of the Souris river, with easy access to same for cattle; admirably adapted for mixed farming. Is rented to good tenant, but possession can be obtained. Price, \$8,000. Reasonable cash payment and easy terms for balance.

DELORAIN DISTRICT—Good half-section—good clay land—4 miles from elevator at Goodlands; 250 acres under cultivation, of which 120 acres is summerfallow and ready for 1921 crop. One and a half storey frame, shingle-roofed house and frame barn; admirably adapted for mixed farming. Rented to good tenant, but possession can be obtained. Price, \$25 per acre. Will accept reasonable cash payment and liberal terms for balance.

DELORAIN DISTRICT—183 acres—A1 soil—5 miles north of Waskada; about 140 to 150 acres cultivation, 30 acres fallowed for 1921 crop. Frame shack 18x24, and frame stable 26x32. Rented, but possession can be obtained. Price, \$8,700. Terms to suit purchaser.

For further particulars apply:

THE CANADA PERMANENT TRUST CO.
Winnipeg, Man.

120-ACRE FARM—WITH FOUR HORSES, FIVE cattle and automobile, five hogs, flock poultry two gas engines, full modern implements, machinery, 100 bushels corn, 25 tons ensilage, 50 bushels oats, 25 bushels potatoes, 20 cords firewood; on main road convenient Michigan RR. town, 105 acres productive tillage; creek-watered pasture; woodland; 125 apple trees, other fruit; splendid buildings. Everything, only \$8,500; part cash. Details page 75 Strout's Illustrated Catalog 1,200 bargains, free. Strout Farm Agency, 1135 B.G., Plymouth Building, Minneapolis, Minn.

BRITISH COLUMBIA FARM BARGAIN—160 acres, best bottom land, Delta municipality, every foot in cultivation, good five-roomed house; barn, hay capacity 250 tons; good stables and usual out-buildings including garage; waterworks in buildings and fields. On good road, half mile to siding, three miles to town, 20 miles to Vancouver. Price \$44,000; only \$10,000 cash, balance over 12 years, interest 5 per cent. Ceperley, Rounsell & Company, 739 Hastings Street West, Vancouver, exclusive agents.

FARM LANDS FOR SALE—IMPROVED AND UNIMPROVED, in Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta. Write us for particulars stating size of farm, district and other requirements. Full information supplied without delay. In many cases a small cash payment and reasonable terms can be arranged. The Royal Trust Company, 436 Main Street, Winnipeg.

450 ACRES SUITABLE FOR MIXED FARMING, 18 miles south of Prince Albert, on G.T.P. one-half and half miles from station; 70 acres broken, good hay, house, barn and well. \$2,500 cash wanted, balance on mortgage. R. W. Smith, 230 21st Street West, Prince Albert, Sask. 461f

WANTED—TO RENT EQUIPPED FARM ABOUT 1,000 acres in reliable cropping district. First-class buildings required, good position, adapted to mixed farming. As I have farmed and handled pure-bred stock for years, can guarantee satisfaction. J. C. Fields, Herschel, Sask.

SELLING—480 ACRE FARM, IN ONE OF THE best wheat growing districts in Saskatchewan. Future unknown; 420 acres under cultivation, practically all ready for the drill. With or without equipment. A snap to right party. L. J. Preston, Young, Sask. 52-5

FOR SALE—GOOD HALF-SECTION FOUR miles from town. Lots of water and good out-buildings; also well fenced. For further particulars phone or write Wm. Campbell, Cypress River, Man. 50-3

SELLING—A CHOICE HALF-SECTION ONE-half mile from Ruthilda, Sask.; 250 acres summerfallow ready for the drill; good house and barn, all new; clean A1 wheat land. Price \$55 per acre easy terms. H. A. Meyer, Gilbert Plains, Man. 52-5

I HAVE CASH BUYERS FOR SALEABLE FARMS. Will deal with owners only. Give description and cash price. Morris M. Perkins, Columbia, Missouri. 41-5

SELLING—320 ACRES, 300 UNDER CULTIVATION, good buildings; three miles from town; \$55 acre, half cash, balance arranged, or \$18 acre cash. J. F. Weir, Bounty, Sask. 40-5

ONE-QUARTER, FOUR-AND-A-HALF MILES from Assiniboia, 110 acres under cultivation. Will trade for horses, cattle or city property. Fred. Clark, Willow, Sask. 51-5

FOR QUICK SALE—BEAUTIFUL THREE-QUARTER section farm, improved. Description and terms on application. J. A. Knutson, Box 195, Gull Lake, Sask. 50-5

100-ACRE SOUTHERN ONTARIO DAIRY FARM for price of buildings. Good soil, running water, timber, easy terms. Particulars: R. McLaughlin, Waterford, Ontario. 52-2

WILL TRADE FOR HORSES OR CATTLE—160 acres; all breakable, 65 acres summerfallow; eight miles from Carleton Place, Ont. J. H. Montgomery, Winter, Ont. 52-5

SELL YOUR PROPERTY QUICKLY FOR CASH, no matter where located. Particulars free. Real Estate Salesman Co., Dept. 18, Lincoln, Neb. 51f

IF YOU WANT SELL OR EXCHANGE YOUR property, write John J. Black, 74th St., Chippewa Falls, Wis.

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SHIP YOUR LIVESTOCK TO UNITED GRAIN Growers' Limited, Livestock Department, St. Boniface, Calgary, Edmonton, Moose Jaw and thus be sure of getting every cent of value together with any premiums that are going. If desired, all shipments can be fully insured. Write for particulars. Purchasing stockers, feeders and breeding heifers, giving personal attention and securing special and free freight rates and Government expense refund attended to for you. Any dealer wishing to develop co-operative livestock shipping can have the service of one of our organizers free of charge by writing our nearest office. United Grain Growers' Limited, St. Boniface, Calgary, Edmonton, Moose Jaw. 41f

STAPLES & FERGUSON, COMMISSION DEALERS in horses, cattle, sheep and hogs. Union Stock Yards, St. Boniface, Man. All shipments carefully handled. Orders placed with us get special attention. Try us and be convinced. Weekly market letter sent you on request. 91f

Movement of Livestock

The figures recently published by the Dominion Department of Markets illustrate to what extent the conditions of the past year affected the livestock holdings of the western provinces. The shipments for October, one of the heaviest months of the year, are as follows:

	1920	1919	1918
Alberta	23,256	46,889	42,010
Saskatchewan	26,032	34,151	24,416
Manitoba	24,102	24,371	17,639

Totals 73,390 105,411 84,065

After a 50 per cent. reduction of cattle marketed, Alberta is for the first time in many years displaced from her position as the premier cattle province.

A statement of the number of cattle shipped into each province for return back to the feed lots reveals that in spite of the present low price for feeders and rapidly tumbling grain prices farmers are not much disposed to re-stock. This marked withholding of confidence is undoubtedly caused by the uncertainty of export prospects. Just as hopes for the removal of the British embargo begins to brighten, the house committee at Washington passed a resolution in favor of a substantial tariff against Canadian cattle. The Democrats promise to fight this to a finish, but our cattlemen seem to be preparing for the worst. The three provinces bought only 8,751 cattle for return to farms, as against 12,328 in October, 1919, and 22,021 in October, 1918.

The Farmers' Market

WINNIPEG FUTURES

	Dec. 20 to Dec. 25 inclusive.	Week Year
	20 21 22 23 24 25	Dec. 20 21 22 23 24 25
Oats—		
Dec. 52 52 52 53 57 57	52 92	
May 56 56 56 57 52 52	57 93	
Barley—		
Dec. 85 87 88 91 83	87 171	
May 82 83 83 84 88	82 150	
Flax—		
Dec. 196 197 198 198 166	196 494	
May 206 207 207 206 206	206 469	
Wheat—		
Dec. 187 188 193 193 188	188 188	
May 176 175 174 174 176	176 176	

MINNEAPOLIS CLOSING CASH PRICES

Minneapolis, Dec. 22.—Spring Wheat—No. 1 dark northern, \$1.67 1/2 to \$1.69 1/2; fancy, \$1.70 1/2 to \$1.73 1/2; No. 1 northern, \$1.63 1/2 to \$1.66 1/2; No. 1 red, \$1.59 1/2 to \$1.61 1/2; No. 2 dark northern, \$1.63 1/2 to \$1.66 1/2; No. 2 northern, \$1.59 1/2 to \$1.62 1/2; No. 2 red, \$1.56 1/2 to \$1.59 1/2; No. 3 dark northern, \$1.52 1/2 to \$1.58 1/2; No. 3 red, \$1.51 1/2 to \$1.53 1/2. Montana—No. 1 dark hard, \$1.68 1/2 to \$1.70 1/2; No. 1 hard, \$1.66 1/2 to \$1.68 1/2. Durum—No. 1 amber, \$1.69 to \$1.71; fancy, \$1.73 to \$1.76; No. 1, \$1.66 to \$1.68; No. 2 amber, \$1.64 to \$1.69; fancy, \$1.71 to \$1.74; No. 2, \$1.62 to \$1.65; No. 3 amber, \$1.61 to \$1.63; No. 3, \$1.59 to \$1.61. Oats—No. 2 white, 43 1/2c to 44 1/2c; No. 3 white, 43c to 43 1/2c; No. 4 white, 41 1/2c to 42 1/2c. Barley—Choice to fancy, 70c to 76c; medium to good, 60c to 69c; lower grades, 52c to 59c. Rye—No. 2, \$1.47 1/2 to \$1.48 1/2. Flax—No. 1, \$1.97 1/2 to \$1.98 1/2.

The Livestock Markets

WINNIPEG

United Grain Growers' Ltd., Union Stock Yards, St. Boniface, Man., report receipts of livestock for sale at the Union Stock Yards for the week ending December 23, 1920, as follows:

Cattle, 2,269; calves, 61; hogs, 1,427; sheep, 1,192.

During the past week deliveries have been much lighter than anticipated, and quality not up to expectations. Prices continue weak and draggy following unsatisfactory conditions reported on all other markets. Apparently the readjustment of prices is here and with the whole trend the world over for lower prices, we cannot see any prospects for higher prices in the immediate future, at least not on the common and half-finished stuff. With the price of feed grain where it now is, we would advise those who have unfinished stock to fatten their stock on grain ration and fit them for the March and April market, as, in our opinion, the only kind of stock where value can be relied on is the finished kind.

Owing to many buyers being away for the holidays, we advise holding back shipments until the first week of the new year. The hog market holds about steady, and selects are quotable at \$13.75.

In the sheep and lamb section, prices are unsteady, with top lambs at from 11c to 12c.

Do not overlook bringing with you a health certificate covering your cattle. This is very important.

The entire staff of the Livestock Department wish all customers a bright and prosperous New Year, and assure our friends during the coming year the same careful attention to their stock shipments that has been given during the year that is gone.

The following summary shows the prevailing prices at present:

Prime butcher steers	\$8.50 to \$9.00
Fair to good steers	6.50 to 7.50
Medium steers	5.50 to 6.50
Choice bulls	4.50 to 5.00
Good bulls	3.50 to 4.50
Choice butcher heifers	6.50 to 7.25
Fair to good heifers	5.50 to 6.00
Medium heifers	5.00 to 5.50
Choice stocker heifers	4.00 to 5.50
Choice oxen	4.00 to 4.50
Fair to good oxen	4.00 to 4.50
Medium oxen	3.00 to 4.00
Choice butcher cows	6.00 to 7.00
Fair to good cows	5.00 to 6.00
Bred stock cows	3.00 to 4.00
Canner cows	2.50 to 3.50
Good fresh milkers	75.00 to 85.00
Choice springers	80.00 to 90.00
Medium springers	50.00 to 75.00

WHEAT PRICES

December 20 to December 25 inclusive.

Date	1 Nor.	2 Nor.	3 Nor.	4 Nor.	5 Nor.
Dec. 20	188 1/2	185 1/2	181 1/2	161 1/2	151 1/2
21	189 1/2	186 1/2	182 1/2	162 1/2	152 1/2
22	194 1/2	191 1/2	187 1/2	167 1/2	157 1/2
23	200 1/2	197 1/2	193 1/2	168 1/2	158 1/2
24	197 1/2	193 1/2	189 1/2	165 1/2	154 1/2
25	Christmas Day				
Week Ago	191 1/2	188 1/2	182 1/2	160 1/2	151 1/2

Cash Prices at Fort William and Port Arthur, December 20 to December 25 inclusive

Date	Wheat Feed	2 CW	3 CW	OATS	1 Fd	2 Fd	3 CW	4 CW	Rej	Fd	1 NW	2 CW	RYE
Dec. 20	...	52 1/2	49 1/2	49	47 1/2	44 1/2	90	80	67	67	196	1 1/2	160
21	...	52 1/2	49 1/2	49	47 1/2	44 1/2	90	80	68	68	197	1 1/2	157
22	...	52 1/2	49 1/2	49	47 1/2	44 1/2	91 1/2	83 1/2	68 1/2	68 1/2	198	1 1/2	155
23	...	52 1/2	49 1/2	49	47 1/2	44 1/2	91 1/2	83 1/2	68 1/2	68 1/2	198	1 1/2	155
24	...	52 1/2	49 1/2	49	47 1/2	44 1/2	91 1/2	83 1/2	67 1/2	67 1/2	198	1 1/2	155
25	...	Christmas Day											
Week ago	...	53	49 1/2	49 1/2	47 1/2	44 1/2	97	82	67 1/2	67 1/2	196	1 1/2	163 1/2
Year ago	...	93	89 1/2	90	88 1/2	84 1/2	171	166	136 1/2	135 1/2	474	470	182 1/2

Choice light calves \$7.50 to \$8.00
Choice heavy 6.50 to 7.50
Common calves 4.00 to 5.50

Stockers and Feeders

Choice heavy feeders 6.50 to 7.50
Good feeders 5.50 to 6.00
Common feeders 4.50 to 5.00

Sheep and Lambs

Choice lambs 11.00 to 12.00
Choice wethers 6.00 to 7.00
Choice sheep 6.00 to 7.00
Common sheep 3.00 to 4.00

Hogs

Selects 13.75
Heavies 9.00 to 10.00
Sows 7.00 to 8.00
Lights 10.00 to 12.00
Stags and boars 4.00 to 5.00

CALGARY

Receipts	Cattle	Hogs	Sheep
This week's	1,103	442	862
Last week's	2,245	721	3,534
Year ago	3,255	832	1,997

CATTLE—Receipts very light, but trade was active and anything showing quality and flesh sold readily. There were no choice steers offered, and from \$6.75 to \$7.25 took the best of those on sale, with plain steers from \$6.00 to \$6.50. Cows and heifers were strong and buyers preferred them to steers. Choice cows and heifers realized from \$5.50 to \$6.25, but anything exceptionally good \$6.75; medium and plain cows, \$4.50 to \$5.25, and canners and cutters, which were scarce, made from \$3.00 to \$4.00. The bull trade was active, and fat bulls sold from \$5.00 to \$5.50; bolognas from \$4.00 to \$5.00. Fat calves closed strong, the bulk selling at \$7.00 to \$7.50, but choice, light calves would probably sell as high as 9 cents. Stocker and feeder steers were about steady at \$5.75 to \$6.25 for heavy steers, and \$5.00 to \$5.75 for light stuff. The few stocker heifers that were offered changed hands at \$5.00 to \$5.25, with numerous inquiries. Top price on cattle a year ago, \$10.50.

HOGS—Market strong and light receipts, opening out at \$15, advancing to \$15.25 on Wednesday and to \$16 on Thursday. Top price on hogs a year ago, \$16.25.

SHEEP—Market steady. Fat lambs, \$10 to \$10.75; wethers, \$7.50 to \$8.35, and fat ewes, \$6.00 to \$7.25.

HIDES—Market unchanged. Owing to the light receipts there was not enough doing to test out the market, but prospects are for gradually increased prices on cattle after New Year. Hogs, however, have reached a point that is entirely out of line with other markets and will probably take a drop. Would advise holding shipments until after the holidays, if possible. Address all correspondence to the Livestock Department, United Grain Growers, Ltd., Alberta Stock Yards, Calgary.

Tariff Commission at Quebec

Continued from Page 3

declared that the memorial expressed the views of themselves and a multitude of their fellow farmers.

The sitting revealed the fact that there is a keen stirring of the trees in the rural districts of Quebec, and that the legend of the ignorant habitant who knows nothing and cares less about tariffs and other economic questions is utterly without foundation. Rural Quebec is very much awake and is as earnest for reform of the evils in our present economic system as any other part of the country. The vigor and earnestness of the farmers' protest took by surprise both the commissioners and the manufacturers, and destroyed some cherished notions. Henceforth, in view of these events, surely there will be an end of the tale that hostility to the sacred tariff is confined to a body of perverse malecontents on the prairies who have a few stupid dupes in Ontario and the maritime provinces.

Wheat scab is a disease not likely to become prevalent in Manitoba. The treatment is the same as for smut.

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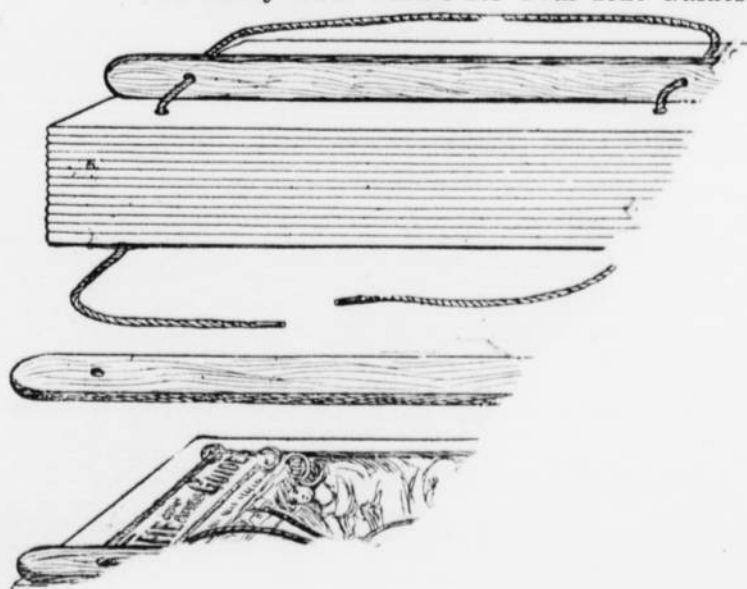
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